The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO 44. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY OCTOBER 26, 1918 PRICE THREE CENT

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Opening the Church on Sunday will be Welcome News

TO MANY MIDDLETOWN PEOPLE

Sunday, October 27th. The 22d Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Holy Communion and Sermon.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

The church has been well aired and fumigated and will be heated for services on Sunday.

The announcement made on Wednesday that in all probability the order of the State Board of Health in closing the churches on account of the epidemic of influenza is to be lifted the latter part of the week, is certainly very welcome to the church goers in Middletown who have felt the severe deprivation involved in the cessation of church services during the past three weeks. The closing order has seemed to discriminate against powerful agencies for good in a way which has puzzled a good many of us. The peril which seems to have spent its force in our community is by no means allayed elsewhere. And thousands of sufferers need our prayers in their behalf. And we ourselves need the strengthening and consoling aid of religion- communion with one another in the House of God—in prayer and the Sacraments to restore and maintain that spiritual poise and courage which alone can enable us to go through such trials as the present times are bringing us. Let the first Sunday following the lifting of the ban be a "go-to-church" Sunday for every person in the parish. "Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee."

Let us all offer prayer for the cessation of the epidemic at home and elsewhere, and for the continued and rapid success of the allied forces on land and sea.

OCTOBER 28TH, ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE

"Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ." —St. Jude 1:1. St. Simon and St. Jude were both apostles. The first is also called Simon Zelotes, and the Canaanite to distinguish him from Simon Peter. He preached the gospel in Egypt and Africa, and afterward in Britain, where, as some say, he was crucified. But others state that he died in Persia by the hands of idolatrous priests, and that he was sawn asunder.

St. Jude is reckoned among the brethren of our Lord, being a son of Joseph and brother of James; but in his humility he calls himself only "the servant of Jesus Christ." He is called in Scripture Lebbaeus, expressive of prudence and understanding, and also Thaddeus, to denote one zealous in God's praise. He preached in Judea and Galilee, and has left one epistle. It is believed that he was put to death in Persia by the Magi.

Services, All Saints Day, November Ist., at 10:30. Holy Communion.

All parishioners using the pledge envelopes are requested to return them for all Sundays on which no services were held, October 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th, inclusive.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, October 27th, 1918.

"WHEN shall I come and appear before God?"

It is with great joy and gratitude that we are able to announce that the State Board of Health has given permission to the churches to resume their services on to-morrow, Sunday, October 27th. The church has been fumigated and is being thoroughly aired and the following services will be held:

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "The Power of the Cross in Latin America." Luke 15:1-10.

7 30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

The choir will please meet for the Saturday evening rehearsal.

Everyone is requested to give in the collections, church and Sunday school, for the Sundays on which no services were held.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, October 27th, 1918.

If the State Board of Health lifts the ban this week, as seems probable, services will be held next Sunday as follows:

10.30 A. M. Preaching by Rev. E. H. Dashiell, of Wilmington.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Evening worship with sermon by Rev. E. H. Dashiell.

Townsend M. E. Church

If the ban is lifted this week, as seems probable, services will be held Sunday, October 27th, as follows:

10 A. M. Sabbath School.

11 A. M. Preaching by Dr. Barrett, the pastor. Subject: "The Preacher and His Mission."

7.30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "The Voice of the Pestilence."

AT BLACKBIRD M. E. CHURCH

The Pastor will preach at 3 P. M. All are invited to these services.

Come to your Father's House, and thank Him that you are alive.

LOUIS E BARRETT, Pastor.

STATE AND PENINSULA

The largest crop of buckwheat ever grown in the vicinity of Laurel is being harvested.

Efforts are being made to form a sheep growers' association in Talbot county, Md.

The Easton furniture factory this week shipped 7480 ax handles on a Government order.

An iron flagpole, 60 feet long, purchased by community subscriptions, will be raised in Milford this week.

F. M. Soper has purchased of Mrs. Alexine Thompson, of Dover, her 133 acre farm near Magnolia, for $18,000.

A fishing steamer came into Milford Monday, with 900 barrels of menhaden worth about $9000, caught in one days fishing.

Farmers are getting their land ready for wheat sowing, and the acreage will be the largest ever planted around Laurel.

Clerk of the Markets Vaughn has destroyed a number of "fake" measures found in use in the street market in Wilmington.

Because of the ban on public meetings the annual convention of the State Epworth League, scheduled for Milford, has been postponed indefinitely.

Harry T. Rash, of Kent county, has sold his Keifer pear crop, about 2500 baskets, to a packer for 35 cents a basket—three times the price paid last year.

With a son in France, Rev. Thomas C. Davis, pastor of a Milford church, will load shells for the Government in New Castle on week days to help win the war.

Tomatoes reached the height of the market at Leipseic this week when John Fenimore of that town, purchased a load of them from G. T. Satterfield, at $1.19 a basket.

Charles Warner, of Wilmington, has been elected chairman of the Republican Citizens' League of Delaware. The new organization will hold a reception in the Hotel duPont Friday afternoon.

The New Castle County Levy Court has decided to use the Bridge House, at Market street and Christiana River, Wilmington, for a morgue. The present morgue will be used for autopsy purposes.

Despite the fact that the Street and Sewer Directors of Wilmington want to change the names of several streets, it has been found that such changes can be made only during July and August under the city laws.

Several Pennsylvania Railroad officials conferred with members of the Elkton Town Council this week over proposed improvements, including the location of a new passenger station and the elevation of the tracks.

Frank Wood was arrested in Wilmington on a charge of driving off a team owned by the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company. Wood said he had missed his car. The police say he was tired and wanted to ride home.

Only recently organized in Sussex county, the Farm Bureau has shown by its first effort what such an organization can mean in any rural community. Its members have canned nearly 5000 jars of fruit and jelly for sick soldiers. They will be sent to the convalescent hospital.

The scarcity of oysters in both the Mispillion and Murderkill rivers has caused the oyster fleet to hunt other oyster beds. There are usually thirty boats in the Mispillion river alone, but now there are not more than five. The oystermen say there are plenty of young growth but under the lawful size.

Collector of State Revenue John Titus has caused the arrest of two Georgetown merchants charged with making false affidavits when obtaining mercantile licenses. Mr. Titus alleges that one merchant whose purchases last year aggregated $16,227.78, swore they amounted to but $1,500 and that another merchant whose purchases for the same period aggregated $22,528.46, swore they amounted to but $5,000.

No "Housing" at Middletown

Senator Saulsbury was a brief visitor to Middletown on his way to Dover on Tuesday morning and while here attended an informal meeting of some of our business men, called to consider a proposed housing project for emyloyees of the shell loading plant of the Marlin-Rockwell Company at Port Penn. While nothing definite was done in the matter, a telegram from Government officials yesterday says: "Middletown is too far from the housing plans of the Government." It may be stated here that there are now more than one hundred employees of the Government men and women quartered in our town, who are switched to and from their work by large autos.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our friends that so kindly helped us in our time of illness and assisted at the funeral of Joseph R. Heldmyer.

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we love is still,
There's a vacant place in our home,
That never can be filled
Sadly missed
FAMILY.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Country sausage and scrapple are here again.

Thursday night of next week, October 31, will be Hallow'een.

What is imperatively needed just now is a good freeze-out for the influenza.

One of the beautiful things about a dollar is that it buys four thrift stamps.

Welcome showers Sunday helped the young wheat, but the ground is still very dry.

Autumn tints adorn the trees now, and some beautiful settings are seen on the edge of the woods.

While our boys are giving their lives many a man at home refuses to give up his daily cigar to buy another bond.

Jack Frost is opening chestnut burrs, and black walnuts as well, and the small boy is seen gathering in his share for the winter.

Letters testamentary have been granted by Isaac R Brown, register of wills, on the estate of Rev. Emerson P. Roberts to Mary B. Roberts.

Driving off the state road near State Road, on Tuesday night, an automobile bearing a Maryland license was wrecked. Luckily no one was injured.

Daniel W. Stevens and family have removed their household goods to their new residence on South Broad street, recently purchased from J. S. Crouch who has removed to Wilmington.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office for week ending October 17th, 1918: Miss Susie Brown, Mrs. Eliza Caulk, Mrs. Howard Harris, Walter Howard, William Hickman, P. W. Smith.

Official notice has been received that the quarantine has been lifted at Camp Meade and Camp Dix and visitors will be permitted to visit the camps and soldiers to come and go, under the usual restrictions.

Last Saturday was the last day for registration. The total for this hundred is considerably less than in the previous years. This is due in part perhaps to illness and to the decreased male population resulting from conscription.

State Senator Edward Hart is the banner tomato gromer in this section. From ten acres planted on the "California Farm," near here, he grew 77½ tons which he delivered to the local canneries for $30 a ton. Farmers consider this a great yield.

The ban on the use of gasoline on Sundays was lifted Thursday, by Fuel Administratior Garfield. It is estimated that a million barrels of gasoline were saved by the patriotic response of citizens to the request not to use gasoline for pleasure on Sundays.

The season of daylight saving will terminate to-morrow (Sunday) as originally planned by the law establishing the system of increasing daylight work and playhours through turning back the clock an hour. It will not be continued as proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Calder.

Delaware Exceeds Loan Quota

In spite of the state-wide epidemic of influenza, Delaware has exceeded her quota by 3 million in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign which closed last Saturday night. The quota was $16,013,280 and Delaware has gone beyond the $19,000,000 mark with the returns not fully tabulated.

Each of the three counties went "over the top" with Sussex reporting first She reached and passed her quota on Thursday, the 17th. Kent reported the highest per capita response, next to the city of Wilmington, the incomplete returns showing over $26 for every resident in the county. Rural New Castle shows a per capita subscription of nearly $20 with returns incomplete owing to the illness of several of the committee.

Delaware Asked to Raise $500,000

Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, director general of the United War Work Campaign, to be conducted the week of November 11 to 18, has announced the State's quotas. The total amount to be raised is $17,500,000 and Delaware's quota is $500,000. The fund will be administered under government direction for the seven recognized war work agencies—the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army.

Federal Court Session

The October session of the Federal Court for the district of Delaware is scheduled to open on Monday, but owing to the illness of United States District Attorney Charles F. Curley, cases set for trial probably will be continued. The only criminal case set is John Gosch, of Philadelphia, charged with trafficing in heroin.

A SURE CURE FOR THE "FLU"

When so eminent a scientist and bacteriologist as Koch held out to the suffering world hopes of mastering the awful White Plague which proved fallacious, and a number of lesser names since, both doctors and laymen may be excused for being skeptical about alleged cures for other plagues till their truth has been fully demonstrated.

This by way of preface to some wonderful good news concerning this deadly epidemic of grip or as it is also styled the "flu"- a preventive serum has been discovered and found to be reliable after thousands of tests!

Some time ago a vaccine, discovered by Major A. Parker Hitchens, a physician formerly connected with the Mulford laboratories, had been partially tested that would, it was said, immunize the patient against "colds" and like diseases of the nasal passages and throat. Recently, Dr. C. Y. White, city bacteriologist of Philadelphia, and Dr. John A. Kolmer of the Polyclimic Hospital, have perfected this Parker vaccine, and made extensive though not conclusive experiments therewith. The most they certainly claim for this vaccine is that the patient if he gets the grip or the flu will only have a mild type without the serious pneumonia complications.

But Dr. Timothy W. Bowes, Medical Director of the Philadelphia Electric Company, and his corps of assistants have virtually kept the entire force of that corporation free from the epidemic grip or influenza.

Here is what the Evening Ledger says about the matter:

"Three weeks ago, when the disease first became threatening here, the company's physicians began their inoculations, the Philadelphia Electric thus being the pioneer in the work in this city.

Thirty-five hundred employes of the company submitted to inoculation, and of these not one contracted influenza. This immunization was of particular value in the case of the plant at Woodside. Had work been held up there, Government production would have been handicapped.

Outside corporations asked the Philadelphia Electric Company for aid, which was given, and Dr. Bowes and his assistants inoculated 10,000 persons who had no connection with the electric concern. No charge was made for this service.

The heavy calls on the company's medical department exhausted its supply of Sherman serum, and on an appeal by Dr. Bowes, Colonel James Brown, president of the Philadelphia Physicians' Supply Company, sent a girl messenger to Detriot for serum. The girl rushed to Detriot on one train and caught the next one back."

Not a single grip case in 3500 workmen! Certainly a remarkable record for Dr. Bowes! It will be noted that his treatment is a serum, not a vaccine. A vaccine is an inoculation and protects the patient by giving him a modified and milder form of the very disease it is desired to shield him from. A familiar illustration is smallpox vaccination which gives the patient a slight attack of cowpox, which either renders him immune from smallpox or greatly softens the attack if he contracts the disease.

A serum acts upon a different principle. In the serum of the blood, (that is, the liquid remaining after coagulation), there is a substance called opsonin which has the property of rendering the various disease-causing germs which get into the blood more easily destroyed by the phagocytes, or white corpuscles, which may be called the police of the blood.

Diphtheritic serum is made by inoculating a young horse slightly with the virus of that disease which sickens him. His strong blood kills the deadly germs, and in doing so becomes more powerful. Then he is given a bigger dose of diphtheria and inasmuch as his blood serum has developed more opsonins in combating the first dose, it also kills the stronger germs of the bigger dose. This is kept up for several months until the blood of that horse has developed such a power to fight those diphtheria germs that he can be with impunity in oculated with a huge dose of diphtheria which given him at first would have been fatal. His blood serum has become enormously filled with opsonins—his opsonic index has risen the doctors say.

A vein in his neck is tapped and several quarts of blood finally taken, from which the marvelously effective diphtheritic serum is obtained which injected into the blood of a child about to die of that dread disease so increases the opsonins of its blood that it successfully fights off the disease and gets well.

This "flu" serum is probably made from many billions of dead flu germs, which limited amount of poison stimulate the opsonins of the patient's blood to combat the disease with success. But had the patient been inoculated with the living "flu" germs they would have multiplied into countless numbers, and thereby secreted enough poison to kill him.

Delaware Soldiers to Vote

Governor Townsend is expected to confer with Lambert J. Foulk, secretary of the Department of Elections this week relative to appointing messengers who will visit the various military camps in this country to take the votes of the Delaware soldiers at the elections to be held next month. The judges of the State courts recently instructed Mr. Foulk to prepare to take the votes of the soldiers. There are about 300 Delaware soldiers in the camps.

Under the State election laws the governor is to appoint two messengers to visit each camp.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

New Fall Millinery, our entire stock for sale. See add in this paper.

PETERSON'S DEPT. STORE.

WANTED—Few cars of good wheat direct from farmers, send sample and price to P. O. Box 86 Pocomoke, Md.

THE TRANSCRIPT—$1.00 PER YEAR

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Clara Gallagher spent Sunday with friends in Smyrna.

Mrs. G. Norman Gill, of Philadelphia, was a week-end guest of Mrs. John D. Gill.

Mrs. V. P. Northrup has had Mrs. E. E. Shallenberger, of Wilmington, for a guest.

Mrs. Samuel Price is visiting her niece Mrs. Grant Rowbotham at Glenolden, Pa.

Mrs. William J. Wilson has returned home after a visit with relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Fannie Vasey, of Philadelphia, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson.

Mrs. Virginia Massey, of Wilmington, visited her son Mr. S. E. Massey and wife on Sunday.

Mrs Richard L. Price, of Wilmington, has been visiting relatives and friends in and near town.

Mrs. Curtis Millman, of Woodside, is spending this week with her mother Mrs. Rosa Weber.

Miss Sarah Crossland, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. John B. Bendler.

Mr. Ringgold Richards, of Claymont, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. George F. Richards on Sunday.

Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

Mrs. Frank J. Penington visited her daughter Mrs. Frank M. Richards in New York City last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cooke, of Sharon Hill Pa. were guests of Mrs. Josephine Dickson Sunday.

Mrs. Harvey Voshell and little daughter, of New Haven, Conn., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Rees.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Lang, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Freeman.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds, Mrs. George Derrickson and Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran are spending sometime at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Jones and sons, of Markus Hook, Pa., and Miss Helen Jones of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of their parents here.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Bragdon and little daughter Ann, of Woodbury, N. J., were guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bragdon Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kates had for Sunday guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Craddock, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Graham, of Wilmington.

Mrs. S. Burstan has returned home after a stay with her daughter Mrs Louis M. Liman in New York City. Mrs. Liman is now visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Burstan.

Shop Early

Do your Christmas shopping early is more than ever wise advice and, at this time, advice which must be followed in order not to interfere with the government's war program. The council of national defense, in a special bulletin to women, who do a large share of the Christmas buying, urges that as much Christmas shopping as possible be done in October and completed by November 15.

Home Card Campaign

Because of the epidemic of Spanish influenza throughout the country, the United States Food Administration has postponed the distribution of its new Home Card until December 1. The original plan contemplated the opening of this campaign October 27. However, the new conservation program, which is considered vital, will be pushed uninterruptedly.

Parent-Teachers Meeting

The Parent-Teachers Association will hold its November and December meetings on the second Friday of the month. This change has been made that the meetings will not interfere with the holidays.

The October meeting was omitted on account of the influenza epidemic.

Quarantine Lifted

Satisfied that the influenza epidemic has abated to such an extent as to make it safe, both the State Board of Health and the Wilmington City Board of Health, at special meetings held Thursday afternoon, decided to lift the quarantine established early this month on Sunday morning. This action will allow the churches to open for services on Sunday and the schools, theatres, saloons and other public places that have been closed Monday morning. The health authorities were of the opinion that the churches should be the first to re-open.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Benjamin West is spending this week in Philadelphia.

Miss Lillian West, who has been quite sick with influenza, is able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. McAdams, of Wilmington, are visiting Mrs. Amanda Quillan.

Miss Anna G. VanDyke visited Miss Lulu Ratledge, near town, on Tuesday.

Mrs. David I. Allen, of Middletown, spent Tuesday with her brother, W. P. Wilson and family.

Mrs. Sallie E. Watts and Mrs. D. B. Jones spent Wednesday with Mrs. Kate Merritt, in Middletown.

Mr. Walter Bolton and aunt, Miss Laura Heavalow, spent Sunday with Oliver Foraker and wife.

We are glad to report that Mr. Henry Webb, of Blackbird, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia, is greatly improved.

Miss Ethel Daniels, of Wilmington, made a brief visit to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Daniels, this week.

Mr. Benjamin West, who underwent a surgical operation at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, last Friday is doing very nicely.

Mrs. Oscar Jacobs, of Aberdeen, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rowe and daughter, of Wilmington, were week-end visitors of Clarence Greenwood and wife.

ODESSA

Mr. Joseph Coll, of Philadelphia, was a visitor in town this week

Miss Ada Daniels, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. J. K. Orrell this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Price, of Wilmington, are visiting his mother near town.

Mrs. Joseph Heldmyer and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Heldmyer.

Miss Frances Watkins left last for New Castle where she has volu weeked as a nurse. nteer-

Mr. Edward Shetzler and sister Mrs. John Bignear visited relatives in Chester this week.

Mrs. Harry Lightcap and sister Mrs. John Webb, of Wilmington, visited their parents at Concord, Md., last week.

Mr. Kenneth Rhodes and friends, of Wilmington, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rhoades this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Donovan attended the funeral of their daughter Mrs. Clarence Donovan at Wilmington on Tuesday.

WARWICK

Miss Alice Smith is spending this week with her parents near town.

Mrs. J. P. Cochran spent Tuesday with her father in Middletown.

Mr. Guy Lockerman, who has been quite ill with influenza, is now improving.

Mrs. W. W. Aiken and daughter, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Miss Eula Vinyard, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with her mother Mrs. V. S. Vinyard.

Mrs. R. B. Merrit Sr. was the guest of Miss Clara Blackburn, of Wilmington, several days last week.

Mr. Charles Stearns, who was hurt sometime ago, went to Jefferson Hospital for Xray treatment.

Mrs. Howard Philips and son and Miss Willie King, of Wilmington, were guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. L. P. King near town.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Returns from the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in the hundreds, show the splendid work done by the workers in the urban sections. While some of them are "over the top" by large margins, others were not so successful, but this is not an indication that they failed in their efforts. As a matter of fact, all of the rural districts made a better showing, when conditions are considered, than in previous campaigns.

Blackbird hundred, sold approximately $26,000 of bonds divided between $15,950 for the men's teams and $35,000 for the women.

ST. GEORGES HUNDRED

1st District—Odessa.		
Men's Committee	$77,250	
Women's Committee	13,050	$90,300
2d District—Port Penn.		
Men's Committee	$ 2,650	
Women's Committee	4.350	$ 7,000
3d and 4th Districts—Middletown.		
Men's Committee	$107,700	
Women's Committee	95,950	
Boy Scouts	13,250	
		$216,900
		$314,200

HUNDRED REPORT

Men's Committee	$187,600	
Women's Committee	113,350	
Boy Scouts	13,250	$314,200
Quota		$ 29,760
Over Subscribed		22,440

Chairman Men's Committee, Alexander P. Corbit.

Chairman Women's Committee, Miss Annie P. Spruance.

OBITUARY

FRED J. STELLAR

Fred J. Stellar who was engaged in the baking business for a number of years and a brother of John D. Stellar, of Taylor's Bridge, died at his home in Bridgeton, N. J., early Sunday morning, aged 39 years. Typhoid-pneumonia was the cause of his death. He was buried in Bridgeton on Monday.

4TH LIBERTY LOAN

Delaware Raised Over $16,000,000 During the Drive

INFLUENZA WORKED HARDSHIP

The largest sum of money ever raised in the history of the State, sixteen million, thirteen thousand, two hundred and eighty dollars! That was our quota —we have reached it and more—we have raised over nineteen million in three weeks, in spite of a state wide plague. By steady devotion to the cause in hand, through every obstacle and handicap we have won out! Men, women and children—all the citizens of Delaware working shoulder to shoulder!

Wilmington women debarred meetings, prohibited house to house canvass —were undaunted, and they report nearly six million dollars secured through their teams from over ten thousand subscribers, or ten per cent. of the population of their city, and a per capita response of $56.00.

With the influenza raging, nothing could have brought success but the devoted zeal which Mrs Otho Nowland and her organization displayed, the courage which carried them on to victory.

Dover, our state capital with a population of four thousand reports over a half million, or $125.00 to the credit of every man, woman and child in the town. More than twenty per cent. of the population of Dover subscribed through the Woman's Committee. Mrs. Alden B. Richardson, city chairman has four hundred twelve thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars in hand. Is there any town in the Third Federal Reserve District which can show a higher per capita percentage or a larger number of subscribers through the Woman's Committee?

Every county in the State is 'over the top,' thanks to the fine team work done by the men's and women's committees, but it was Sussex County which went over first, reporting its quota reached and passed on the seventeenth. The Sussex Committees worked against great odds, for the Spanish Influenza is raging in rural districts and many of the towns. Seventy, out of a population of five hundred persons in Selbyville were victims of the scourge, and Delmar has a population of two thousand, eight hundred of whom were attacked by the influenza.

No report of a single subscription came in from Delmar until October fifteenth, four drys before the drive closed, and yet Delmar has gone "over the top" and her Women's Committee reports fifty-four per cent of the assigned quota on their books. Mrs. William Tutherly, the County Chairman, has been unable to secure returns from all her districts, because so many of the workers are still seriously ill, but she reports to date eight hundred eighty-four thousand, one hundred fifty dollars.

New Castle County with Wilmington, Christiana and Brandywine Hundreds taken out, and with many returns not yet in, reports through the chairman, Mrs. S. U. Reyhold, that the Woman's Committee alone has a per capita response of $17.57. When we remember that Blackbird Hundred has been almost paralyzed by the influenza, that Mill Greek, White Clay Creek and New Castle Hundreds have been especially afflicted, that in the city of New Castle with a population of five thousand, there have been one thousand five hundred cases, we feel that the residents of New Castle County have shown the true American spirit.

Kent County Woman's Committee with Mrs. Walter Morris, Chairman leads the counties in percentages, having secured the highest per capita response next to the city of Wilmington, or more than $26.00 from each man, woman and child in the county. This will be increased, as returns are not all in. This county is also distinguished because the first district in the state to go 'over the top' was a Kent County district, Magnolia, which completed its quota on October 3d.

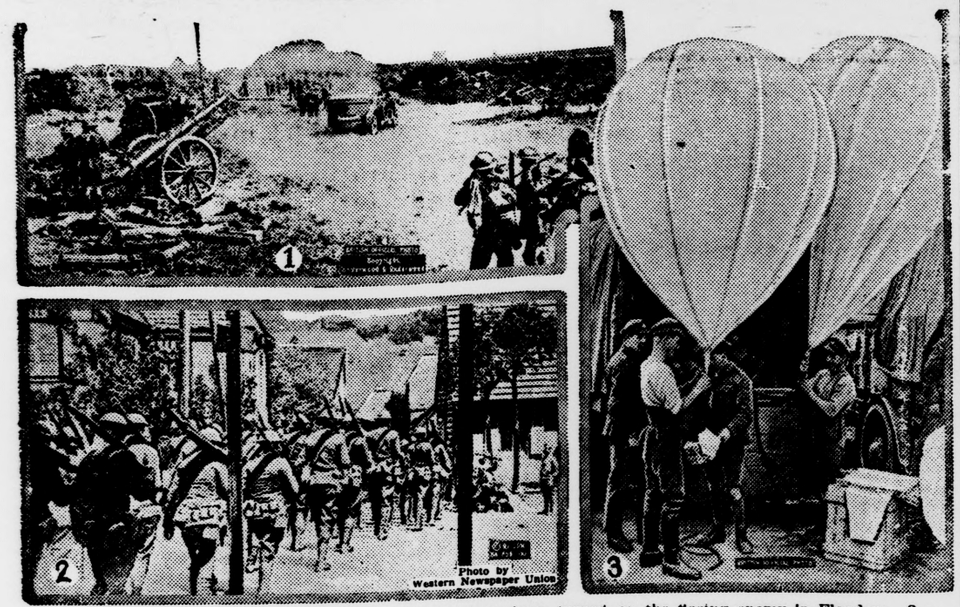
The Woman's Committee of the State are appreciative of the spirit of comradeship and cooperation with which Henry P. Scott, chairman of New Castle County, James H. Hughes, chairman of Kent, and Dr. Roland G. Paynter chairman of Sussex and their committees have met them in the campaign.

One-half of the entire quota assigned to Delaware will be credited to the Woman's Committees. Eight million, six thousand, six hundred and forty dollars and more than that sum will be the amount the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Delaware will report to Mrs. William McAdoo and this does not include any part of the generous subscripton of the duPont corporation.

It is because Delaware women entered upon the work of the Loan, pledged to devote to it all they possessed of efficiency, endurance and steadfastness and because they consecrated themselves to this service for their government, that even serious illness and the presence of death in their midst could not break down their courage, nor cause them to falter until their goal was reached and passed.

It is with pardonable pride that I sign myself State Chairman of Delaware Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

MABEL LLOYD RIDGELY,
Dover, Delaware.
October 19, 1918,



1—British gunners operating captured guns that have been turned on the fleeing enemy in Flanders. 2—American troops "on their way to Berlin," passing a signpost that marks the border between France and Alsace. 3—Inflating some of the small balloons used by the allies to send truth-telling propaganda over the Hun lines.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany, Admittedly Defeated, Is Now Squirming to Prevent Utter Disaster.

GREAT CIVIL UPHEAVAL ON

Austria and Turkey Ready to Quit—Huns, Forced by Allies, Begin General Retreat From Belgium—Still Resisting Fiercely in Champagne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Squirming, dodging, wailing, the German imperial government seemed last week to be on its last leg. Thick and fast came the rumors of unconditional surrender and of the abdication of the kaiser, and though these were unconfirmed or contradicted as fast as they came out, enough authentic news seeped through the veil of secrecy to show that things were in a desperate state in Germany. Its peace trap was sprung harmlessly by President Wilson when, in reply to what at first glance looked like full acceptance of his terms, he told the government flatly that only absolute capitulation would be considered and that the allies would not listen at all while the Huns occupied allied territory and continued to perpetrate outrages on land and sea. Any persons who may have had doubts concerning the firmness of the president's will and purpose were joyfully reassured, and the answer created consternation in Berlin. The German press admitted that it was a great blow to their rising hopes of peace, and the ruling minds of the empire began to try to find some other way of escape from the desperate situation. As a preliminary, some democratizing amendments to the constitution were adopted or proposed, notably one taking from the emperor the right to declare war. The power of the Junkers was sapped, together with that of their war lord. There was, indeed, evidence that a civil upheaval of extraordinary proportions was beginning which, even more than the great military reverses, would bring on a debacle for Germany.

The governments, the fighting forces and the civilian peoples of all the allied nations made it absolutely plain that Germany could not obtain the "peace without humiliation" which it is seeking. Nowhere among them is found any sentiment of pity for either the brutal soldiery that has ravished the earth or the people who have supported and rejoiced over the inhumanity of the armed forces. The demand for exact justice is universal outside the lands of the offenders. It would not be in the least surprising if the prediction made in these columns many months ago were fulfilled, namely, that one of the conditions of peace will be that Germany surrender the kaiser and other instigators and perpetrators of frightfulness for personal punishment. With this sprit prevailing among the now victorious allies, what chance has Germany for peace without humiliation?

The abdication of the kaiser, which after all would be but incidental, was considered likely, and it was reported that he intended to step down in favor of Prince William Frederick, oldest son of the crown prince, who is only twelve years old.

President Wilson delayed his reply to the peace proposals of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, probably in order that the truth about their hopeless situation might soak into their minds, and reports showed they were realizing the facts and beginning to act accordingly. The break-up of the dual kingdom became more imminent, the Hungarians openly declaring their intention to separate from Austria, the Poles, Croats and Bohemians boldly coming out for independence. The government made despairing plans to hold the empire together in the form of a confederation of the various nationalities, but this did not seem to interest the peoples who have suffered so long under Austrian domination. Baron Burian, admitting the central powers no longer had a chance of achieving a military decision, plastered President Wilson with flattery, declaring that his humanitarian policies were fully accepted by Austria-Hungary.

It was taken for granted that Turkey, under the leadership of Izzet Pasha, the new grand vizier, was about ready to make a separate peace. In the effort to hold her in line, the German Black sea fleet was sent to Constantinople and the government was warned that the first step toward breaking away from the alliance with Germany would be the signal for a bombardment of the city. Despite the presence of the warships, 20 in number, a revolution broke out in Constantinople against the Young Turks, whose power had not been wholly broken by the change in cabinet.

Roumania, which has been frankly looking for a chance to get into the war again, may have the opportunity very soon. Already the inhabitants of the northern part of the country, in the province of Moldavia, have risen in armed revolt against the Austro-German forces of occupation.

On the western battle front the great event of the week was the smashing drive of the allies in Flanders by which in a few days the Belgian seaports held by the Huns were practically cut off and the Germans were forced back rapidly almost to the Dutch frontier. This drive, made mostly by the British and Belgians, was directed toward Bruges and Ghent. In quick succession Roulers, Menin, Lendelede and other towns were captured; Wednesday night the British occupied Courtrai, and on Thursday the city of Lille was taken by them. The Belgians took Thourout, and moved ahead rapidly to Bruges, which they occupied with little opposition. At the same time the British were entering Ostend, and a few hours later King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were in that famous town which for years had been one of the chief U-boat bases of the Huns. Zeebrugge, also, it was said, was being evacuated as fast as possible, and the Germans in the strip of Belgium between Bruges and the Holland border were making strenuous efforts to get out of the bottle neck. There was only one practicable road for them, and that was under the constant fire from the Belgian batteries.

Having given up Lille, which they did not destroy, according to new orders from the army command, the Huns were next forced to get out of Douai, and the process of flattening out the salient proceeded merrily. It appeared likely the Germans would continue their retirement until they were on the line Antwerp-Namur-Mezieres-Metz. This, of course, meant a tremendous retreat on a very wide front and would not be at all easy of accomplishment while Marshal Foch was unrelentingly hammering at them in every sector. From the coast to La Cateau the withdrawal was being carried on so rapidly that at this writing no adequate guess could be made as to its full extent. The abandonment of the Belgian coast by the Huns meant that allied commerce was freed in great part from the U-boat peril and that air raids on England could no longer be carried out with ease. The allies captured vast stores and many heavy guns in Belgium.

Having forced the Huns out of Laon and La Fere, the French maintained a steady pressure on both sides of the waning salient there, making progress that was continuous, though not rapid because of the increased resistance of the enemy. As the Hunding line of refuge was approached, in the region of Rethel, an important German railway supply station on the Aisne, it became apparent that the Huns intended to try to hold that line for a time. From Rethel almost to Verdun the French and American armies fought continuously, driving the Germans back across the Grand Pre-Vouziers road and up both sides of the Meuse. The Yankees took Grand Pre, on the northern bank of the Aire river north of the Argonne forest, through which they had fought their way so bravely and doggedly. The place, though but a small village, is of great strategic importance, being the junction of the railways feeding a large part of the German armies. Immense numbers of machine guns, with some artillery, constituted most of the Hun resistance in this region. Such counter-attacks by infantry as were made were rather feeble and easily beaten off.

The defense in general, however, was powerful, and it is evident that the German command attaches great importance to holding back the Americans as much as possible in the Verdun region. Every foot gained here by the allies weakens the hold of the Germans on the invaluable coal and iron fields of the Briey basin northeast of Verdun. It looks as though the Germans were reconciled to retiring from Belgium and France, but would hang on to the Briey fields to the last moment. Such a course would be justified by their greatly depleted stores of material. They are running short especially of metal for guns and ammunition.

In Italy, the Austrians have been attempting very little of late, probably because they hope soon to be out of the war; but in Albania and Serbia the allies are keeping them on the jump. Italians, Serbs, French, British and Greeks all are taking whacks at them, and at last reports they had been driven far north of Nish, which was captured by the Serbs, to whom it belongs. In Albania the Austrians evacuated their great naval base of Durazzo, which had been largely destroyed by a naval raid the previous week.

Little news came from General Allenby's army in Palestine, which probably was resting after its gallant and successful campaign against the Turks. But word was received that Beirut, the Turkish base on the Mediterranean, had been captured, following which Baalbek Tripoli and Homs were occupied.

Bolshevik forces in eastern Russia have been greatly strengthened of late and are reported to be pressing back the Czecho-Slovak troops there. The latter have appealed for help from the allies, and it may be that troops from the Siberian expedition have been sent to their relief. Meantime the allied forces in north Russia, including a considerable American contingent, are fighting their way along both banks of the Dvina in the direction of Welsk, northeast of Vologda. Their progress has been difficult, for the bolsheviki have been making heavy attacks and keeping the expedition under almost constant bombardment. On the river the enemy has gunboats, protected by nine fields and small islands, and the shells from these do considerable damage. The allies, however are getting along fairly well there and are confident and cheerful.

Lenine and Trotzky are reported to have had a violent quarrel, the premier having accused the foreign minister of fostering a counter-revolution. Lenine again has been attacked by an assassin, this time being shot in the shoulder.

The Finns seem to be getting themselves into a peculiar position. First they elected as their King Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the kaiser, whereupon France broke off the semi-official relations that had existed with Finland. Next the Finns formally requested Germany to withdraw all her troops from their country. The substitution of a monarchy for a republic was really the work of the Finnish diet, not of the people, and it may not stand.

John D. Ryan, director of the American air service, on his return from Europe, made the welcome announcement that unification of operation, and to a great extent of production of aircraft, had been agreed upon by the allies. He also told of the splendid work of the American aviators and of the success and popularity of the American De Havilland planes and the Liberty motors. Another cheerful piece of news concerning aeronautics was disclosed by Maj. A. Cushman Rice, this being that the allies had worked out a practically perfected wireless telephone device which will enable the allied airmen to fly over the German lines and territory in immense fleets, all the planes directed by the voice of the commander. This, he says, will sweep the Huns from the sky and entirely put out the eyes of their artillery.

WHAT RED CROSS DID LAST YEAR

Report of War Council Surely Will Thrill the Hearts of All Americans.

WOMEN GIVEN HIGH TRIBUTE

Contributions of Materials and Time Have Been Practically Unending—Figures Tell of Work Done by the Various Chapters.

October 23 the 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross held their annual meetings to elect officers and make reports. To be read at all these meetings throughout the United States, the Red Cross War Council sent the following annual message covering the work of the Red Cross for the past year:

To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 20,648,103 annual members, besides 8,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than $115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of $176,000,000.

From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately $24,500,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women.

To the foreging must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced:

490,120 refugee garments.
7,123,621 hospital supplies.
10,786,489 hospital garments.
10,134,501 knitted articles.
192,748,107 surgical dressings.

A total of 221,282,838 articles—of an estimated aggregate value of at least $44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating room of the hospitals, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

Money Spent in Work.

By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly $29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about $22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about $11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of $33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of $44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the $33,000,000 retained out of the war fund membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least $11,000,000.

It will thus been seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least $325,000,000.

This outpouring of generosity in material things has been accompanied by a spontaneity in the giving, by an enthusiasm and a devotion in the doing, which, after all, are greater and bigger than could be anything measured in terms of time or dollars.

It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross, through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and cantonments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The home service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and counsel each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe where the American Red Cross, as truly "the greatest mother in the world," is seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspeakable pain."

Red Cross Worth Recognized.

Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and navy in caring for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the medical corps of the army or the navy; its purpose is to help and to supplement.

Nor does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which, we are assured by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of inestimable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Under your commission to France the work has been carefully organized, facilities have been provided, and effective efforts made to so co-operate with the army as to carry out the determination of the American people, and especially of the members of the Red Cross, that our boys "over there" shall lack for nothing which may add to their safety, comfort and happiness.

Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipload of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope.

Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies; and you are carrying a practical message of hope and relief to the friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift.

The defection of Bulgaria, which by the time this message can be read may have been followed by events still more portentous, may point the way to yet greater Red Cross opportunity and obligation. "The cry from Macedonia" to come and help will probably prove one of the most appealing messages to which the world has ever listened.

What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, in very truth "the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

Spirit of All Best and Highest.

The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit which service in and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that this Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a reconsecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme aim.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

OUR WAR EFFORTS ARE NOT ABATED

TALK OF PEACE CAUSES NO RELAXATION HERE, SAYS ASSISTANT SECRETARY CROWELL.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES GIVEN

United States Has Gas Mask That Fully Protects the Wearer—One Concern Turns Out Hundred Hand Grenades a Minute.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—In the midst of the discussions of peace, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has made public statistics to demonstrate that the United States has not abated its efforts or ceased its preparations to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion.

"A proof that there is not the slightest relaxation," said Assistant Secretary Crowell, "is found in the fact that congress has just been asked to increase by $1,100,000,000 its appropriations for heavy cannon. The enemy is being driven back and this is the best time to increase our pressure. It would be the worst time to pause. This applies to civilians as well as to the military forces. It is not the time to question when or how the end of the war will come."

Assistant Secretary Crowell said that an idea of the immensity of the supplies required by a single branch of our forces overseas, for which additional finances are necessary, is indicated by the shipment of materials from this country to France by the engineer corps up to August 31, 1918.

These shipments included 277,000 tons of rails and accessories for standard and narrow gauge track, 45,000 tons of structural steel, 7,000 tons of corrugated iron, 16,000 tons of barbed wire, 17,000 tons of metal building materials, 6,300,000 square yards of camouflage materials—wire netting, fish netting and burlap, pontoon equipment for three divisions, and 57,000 tons of lumber, ties, stringers and piles.

In addition to these supplies, large quantities of engineering materials have been purchased also in England, France and Switzerland, Assistant Secretary Crowell pointed out. The aggregate tonnage of these purchases up to June 30, 1919, he estimated at more than 600,000 tons.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies are on the docks in this country waiting transportation abroad, Assistant Secretary Crowell said, but the ships to carry them are being produced. There was a very large increase in ships in September, he said.

Motor trucks must be shipped "knocked down" and distributed among different vessels, the assistant secretary explained. This is done to meet the demands of the shipping people. Locomotives are shipped in two ways—completely "set up" and "knocked down," Those that are shipped "set up" are landed and steam away under their own power.

More than 5,000 motor trucks were sent to France in September, the assistant secretary announced. The number would have been much smaller if they had been forwarded "set up."

Employees of the Single Service corporation of New York were recently commended by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance, for having attained a production of more than 100 hand grenades a minute. The grenade manufactured by this concern is of the "offensive type," which is used by infantry when making an attack to "clean up" the enemy's trenches and other systems of defense.

The third million of grenades made by this company was shipped to France in the middle of last month, having been produced in exactly one month's time. In the week ending September 14, the plant shipped a total of more than 300,000—which was at the rate of 55,000 a day, Saturday being counted as four-ninths of a day. This record was attained notwithstanding that the plant was closed down ahead of time on September 12 to permit employees to register for the draft. The maximum production was reached Friday, September 13, when 55,200 grenades were turned out. Simple as it appears when completed, it requires twenty-five distinct operations to make a grenade.

Reports to the United States fuel administration disclose that the saving of gasoline through the discontinuance of pleasure motoring on Sunday has aggregated between 650,000 and 700,000 barrels. The requirements in France continue heavy, and it is expected further deprivations of Sunday driving may be necessary.

The United States fuel administration has announced that pending an investigation into the increase of 200 per cent in the number of coal and coke distributors, in the last seven months, no additional licenses to distribute these classes of fuel will be issued.

It is believed that many of those who engaged in the business of distributing coal and coke since the adoption of the purchasing agent's commission plan last March, have contributed neither skill nor experience to the distribution of coal in a way to insure the successful prosecution of the war.

Figures prepared by the United States geological survey show that more bituminous and more anthracite coal were mined during the first half (26 weeks) of the coal production year than in any previous six months' period in the history of the country.

The bituminous tonnage was 311,216,000, an increase of 33,418,000 tons over the record-breaking production of the corresponding period in 1917. The anthracite output from April 1 to September 28 was 51,651,000 tons—2.1 per cent greater than the total for the same relative week of last year.

German forces opposing the advance of the American line on the Lorraine front have brought into play every method of defense considered effective in modern warfare, and in particular they are making heavy use of poison gas. Pershing's men have been unceasingly bombarded with "mustard" shells and every effort has been made to drench American positions with deadly fumes. It is considered a tribute to the chemical warfare work in the United States that these frantic endeavors to stay the progress of the American offensive have proved utterly futile.

The American attacking forces are protected against gas by masks which actual field tests prove are twenty times more efficient than those in use by the Germans. The war department contends that there is not a single recorded case of an American soldier falling a victim to a gas attack when protected by the mask that is now being manufactured in the United States.

Every American soldier who goes to France is trained to adjust his mask with almost incredible speed. The mask is put on with just five motions of the arms and hands. The man who fails to accomplish the feat within a limit of six seconds' time is left behind when his unit goes to the front. Recently, in a practice drill, one company of Americans set a record of four seconds, counting from the instant the order to don masks was given to the moment when adjustment was made by the slowest man.

American masks withstand tests that German masks cannot meet. German masks will not afford protection against a high concentration of gas. This was demonstrated recently when the British assembled a sufficiently large battery of projectors to put seventy tons of phosgene gas into the air at once, with consequences quite well known to the German general staff. There is no concentration that the American masks will not defy. This has been amply attested not only on the battlefield but in the experimental stations in this country.

The American gas mask was developed by actual manufacture. The proper authorities obtained complete information about the French and British masks, and full data as to the efficiency they demonstrated under German gas attacks. With this knowledge, an order for making several thousand masks was placed in this country. Members of the force of 300 officers and 2,000 enlisted men who are credited with the production of this means of defense showed the courage of their convictions by volunteering for experiments. From time to time they donned the masks and exposed themselves to actual gas attacks. American ingenuity suggested improvements in the original models and as a result the officers of the allied armies are unanimous that the American mask is the best on the western front.

Although a gas mask is an uncomfortable bit of gear the first few times it is worn, the soldiers soon become accustomed to the handicap on the natural method of breathing. It fits over the head like a baseball catcher's mask. A nose clip closes the nostrils and insures breathing through the mouth, by means of a tube that is connected with a canister filled with chemicals. The breath exhaled leaves the mask through a flutter valve near the chin. Air cannot reach the mouth except by passing first through the chemicals in the canister, and the most exhaustive tests show that these chemicals never fail to extract the poison.

At the end of thorough training in this country, American soldiers can wear the masks for almost an indefinite period, and can indulge in practically any form of activity while wearing them. Pershing's men—merely as a "stunt"—have played baseball and soccer while wearing the regulation American army masks. On numerous occasions the soldiers have served batteries under hurricane fire for periods of twelve hours without taking off their masks.

For the month of August waste of foodstuffs, which include bread, cooked meat, grease and bones, was reduced to three-fifths of a pound a man per day in the various camps and cantonments of the army in this country. The facts have just been made public by the conservation and reclamation division of the quartermaster corps. This figure is much lower than that for waste among the civilian population of any of the larger cities in the United States. Statistics gathered from 31 camps and cantonments show a total garbage collection of 592.1 pounds per 1,000 men a day.

In the course of the month the conservation and reclamation division repaired in the camps a total of 1,733,735 articles of wearing apparel—hats, uniforms, leggings, shoes, underwear, sweaters, blankets and the like. The dry cleaning and pressing shops cleaned and pressed 1,618,863 garments, and there were laundered 6,119,611 pieces. The revenue from reclamation was $70,567.40. The revenue from laundry work was $184,719.

Thirty thousand beds are now ready for American wounded in southern France, and American hospital units are being detailed at Nice and other points along the Riviera. Their work will cover Cannes, Menton, Beaulieu and Monte Carlo.

At Nice, hotels are undergoing conversion into hospitals. The Astoria, Majestic, Suisse and Winter Palace, are to be devoted to this use. The leases run for a term of one year beyond the conclusion of the war. Extensive alterations are being made in most of the buildings.

Flying at a high altitude, often above clouds and out of sight of the earth, when the course must be maintained by compass, is as difficult for the pilot of an airplane as navigating by "dead reckoning" is at sea. Such instruction to cadet flyers as will enable him to steer his ship by compass although more monotonous than "stunting" and other feats taught on the training fields, is equally important. In consequence, more attention is being devoted to it by the war department

NOW TO PREPARE FOR PEACE

London Times Points Out Necessity of Arranging for United Front When the War Is Over.

The London Times, commenting on President Wilson's answer to Germany, says:

"President Wilson has interpreted with remarkable accuracy the minds of all the allies and we are grateful to him for his admirable spokesmanship for the common purpose."

The newspaper warns of danger in the future, saying that the business of building up peace may come as suddenly as the war did. It recalls that the allies were not prepared for war and asks if they are prepared for peace.

"The principle of a united front should be applied betimes to the political sphere, as it was only belatedly applied to military operations," the Times continues. "We cannot afford to wait until actual need for this united front is revealed. It depends upon the United States whether this unity is to be opposed to the attempt the enemy will certainly make to divide the allies. It must have its organization and machinery and at present these do not exist.

"The maintenance of unity, that greatest of all essentials, must not be left to telegraphs and posts between ambassador at four or five different capitals. We need a common political council analogous to the council of Versailles and that council will quickly find its Foch."

GRATITUDE TO RED CROSS

Italian Soldier's Deep Appreciation of Service Rendered by That Organization to His Wife.

His wife had been very ill, and was sent by the American Red Cross to recuperate in one of its country summer homes, unknown to "Gigi," who was doing his country's work in the trenches. This is the way he expresses himself when he learns what has been done:

"Most illustrious officers of the Red Cross:

"I feel that it is my duty to tell you how thankful I feel for your kindness to my wife. When I got a letter from her, in her own handwriting, telling me how your good people had picked her up and carried her off to a most comfortable home in the mountains, where she is feeling better every day, well—I just cried tears of joy, and am not a bit ashamed of them! We Italians have a good friend in America."

Fall Frocks at Home—Abroad

New York.—The great offensive in fashions, which the world has been awaiting with anxious uncertainty, did not take place.

The silhouette remains practically the same for autumn as it has been for two years. There is enough in the fashions, however, to keep the public guessing and put it on the defensive. Things are not exactly as they were, although the fundamentals remain the same.

The interesting development of the output of apparel for autumn is the fact that America makes a more definite change than does Paris. She advocates the frock with the instep-length skirt. She even lowers the hem of her tailored suits for the street.

Paris does nothing of the kind. She takes advantage of the fact that the government demands less usage of

A Peirrot top coat of beige-colored velours which has the revived barrel outline. It is trimmed with wide bands of Yukon seal and fastened with immense buttons of the fur.

wool in clothes and cuts her skirts to such a height that it is improbable an American woman would wear them, unless she is in uniform, driving an automobile or doing other active work.

France, as was said before, put out these short skirts with the plea that they were in co-operation with the government and that they were suggested by the short skirts worn by American women in the war service abroad; but those were uniforms that the American women wore. The French mind may not have grasped that we're not all in uniform over here and that those who do wear the regulation service costume have many other clothes in their wardrobe to which they resort as soon as their war service hours are over.

We have worn atrociously short skirts, and even in the most polite circles, where one expected conservation, there have been unduly scant clothes worn on the plea that they were comfortable. One cared very little about it when the wearers were flappers, as the English put it, but when they were women with gray hair whose figures had matronly curves and whose faces the lines that grandmothers often get, these ten and twelve-inch skirts were more than grotesque; they were in bad taste.

The first delightful conviction that comes to the mind of the woman looking for autumn clothes this month is the unchanged silhouette. She will let the long and the short skirt problem lie fallow for a while, although in doing this, she will make a mistake, for, if the entire world wears its skirts long by Thanksgiving the women who sit in outer darkness will wail and gnash their teeth. They can put a hem on any skirt, it is true, and this may be a compromise between an old and a new fashion which will of necessity be adopted over the land.

It is, however, the continuance of the straight line that pleases women. Here and there it is broken into bits by clever designers who wish to insist upon what is called the tonneau silhouette or the draped skirt, but these are details.

The fact of main importance is that even with the tonneau skirt or one arranged according to the tight, pullback drapery of more than three decades ago, the waistline is big, the ankle line is slim, and the pencil outline from head to heels remains.

Yet, considering these new fashions and realizing that they are possible winners in the race for a settled fashion by Thanksgiving, the absorbing fact remains that the medieval gown is rampant.

The long chemise tunic is not as smart as the chemise frock. In truth, there are many houses that will not handle the long tunic at all, and yet they lay great stress upon the long coat, which has exactly the same effect.

The short tunic, however, with its medieval waistline, if one may call so slight an indentation of the surface by the name of waistline, is exceedingly good. It is shown on a great majority of American and French models. This tunic might be called the foundation stone of autumn costumery, for its lines are used for a jacket to a plaid skirt, a cuirass blouse to be worn with or without a coat, and a fur jacket to be worn with separate skirts or one-piece frocks. It hangs limply down the figure to a circular line halfway between knees and hips. Its hem is irregular, as all hems are, even on many of the new sleeves. But this is true of it, and it is a significant fact, that no matter how it is made, or of what material, it carries with it an exceedingly narrow skirt. We have never worn just such a skirt as we will wear this autumn, and it is at its best under this short, medieval tunic.

Certain Debatable Fashions.

If a woman bases her autumn purchasing on these fundamental facts of costumery, she may not go far wrong, for by this time, she knows what the good materials are, as well as the proper combinations of peltry and various fabrics; but she may not be aware of the fatal facility that certain fashions have shown for overpopularity. She may want to avoid them for that reason, or she may want to adopt them. It all depends upon her viewpoint and attitude of mind toward popularity as it is expressed in any form.

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NEW FEATURES IN BLOUSES

Garment With Collar Is Being Neglected in Favor of the One That Is Collarless.

It is true that the collarless blouse is here to stay, but so much is said to confirm this fact that the blouse with a collar is rather neglected. This should not be, says Nugent's, for never before have collars been so interesting. They are cut in fanciful shapes and appear as fichus and surplices and hang like monks' hoods or form capes. Then, of course, there is the little collar which consists of hand-embroidered medallions set at intervals around the round neck, and there is the horse collar, which is much narrower than formerly and really only a bias band used to finish off a too severe neck line.

Volumes could be written about the frill, for it will be one of the features of the fall blouses. Certainly it is a becoming style. The frill, which is cut in deep points with edges picoted, appears as a collar on both georgette and cotton voile blouses.

Georgette is still the leading fabric for the new models, but the new batic designs are charming and arlette crepe is much in demand. The blouse of georgette, which shows the body of one color and an overjumper of a contrasting shade, is exceptionally smart. Bead and silk embroidery appears on many of the models, and wool decoration on this sheer fabric is really most alluring.

Egyptian in Effect.

The Egyptian is said to be the dominant influence in the new materials for hangings. Fabrics with this type of ornamentation have their use in certain places, but as in the case of the drap de guerre they require a clever hand when the pattern is of decided Egyptian origin. Unless guided by an expert the average woman would do well to be satisfied with an odd piece done in these extreme novelties. Frequently they are most effective when employed as bands on a neutral toned fabric or on a two-tone stripe. Entire hangings or whole sets covered with these designs are likely to prove too heavy, and one soon tires of them.

STRAIGHT, NARROW, SHORT

Decidedly Abbreviated Skirt Is Paris Dictum, According to Buyers for Prominent Chicago House.

"Straight and narrow and short—oh, very, very short—" is the Paris dictum this year. In fact, the models brought back in the trunks of two buyers for a Chicago firm, who have just returned from their annual trip to Paris, had to be lengthened four to six inches before being shown in that city.

"The spirit of the French city is infinitely better than a year ago," said one of the buyers. "It is reflected in the styles of course and though the colors had commenced to brighten and lighten last year when America first entered the war, they are brilliant now. Henna, or iron rust, is the popular shade and is used for everything."

The ultra modish of the French capital are carrying tiny gold chatelaines, which when opened disclose two lumps of sugar exactly fitted. Jewelry is in great evidence and includes the longest of long earrings and heavy beads in dull and bright hues.

Padded Coats.

We have for several months been expecting that the great designers would take pattern after the Chinese and provide some clothes of nonwool fabric, so padded that they could be worn in really cold weather. The Chinese pad silk with cotton in such a way as to make it almost impervious to the icy winds of Manchuria. And now, in some of the shops, it is possible to find satin coats so padded that they may be worn in very cold weather.

Washing White Clothes.

A good way to wash white clothes and one that will not make them yellow is to melt a third of a bar of soap in two quarts of water with about two tablespoonfuls of kerosene. Melt it in the wash boiler and then add water sufficient to boil the clothes. Boil 20 minutes. Put in the cleanest and whitest first. The clothes will require very little rubbing if rinsed well.

PHANTOM CANON HIGHWAY

Twin Cuts, Phantom Canon Highway.

THE Phantom Canyon highway between Cripple Creek and Canon City, Colo., is now open to travel, and as a result Colorado offers to the motorist another great circle trip through some of America's finest scenery. The highway was formally dedicated on August 30, when more than 500 motorists from Teller, Fremont, El Paso and other Colorado counties gathered at Glenbrook, a point midway between Cripple Creek and Canon City, and participated in the ceremonies incident to the opening of this road.

Phantom Canon highway is unique among the scenic roads of the Rocky mountains, and its story is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of road building in Colorado. In the early days of Cripple Creek, there was built the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, a narrow-gauge line, to carry the rich ores to the smelters and to bring the fruit, hay and other products of the fertile valleys to the mining camps high in the hills. As time went on the need for this road grew less and less, until finally it was abandoned and dismantled. But the need for communication between mining camp and agricultural valley continued. The county commissioners of Teller and Fremont counties were equal to the occasion; with the co-operation of the state highway commission they secured the right of way, and then they set about to convert it into a real highway.

The Narrows.

Built on Old Railroad Line.

Probably $1,000,000 was the original cost of building this roadbed, miles of which were cut and blasted from solid granite. At an expense of $75,000, the road builders have made of it a first-class motor highway, rebuilt and repaired bridges, widened the roadbed where necessary, and generally put the 37 miles in excellent condition. While the road is almost a continuous curve, mile after mile, it is wide enough at most places for cars to pass, and ordinarily careful driving is all that is necessary. It is built on a 4½ per cent grade.

It is a wonderful ride from the world-famous Cripple Creek mining district through Phantom Canon to Canon City and Florence. For the first few miles out of Victor the road stays on the top of the ridge, with long-distance views of Pike's Peak, the Sangre de Christo and other snow-capped mountain ranges. Then it loops its way down into the canyon.

Granite Walls and Deep Cuts.

Rugged granite walls stand like towers of many ancient ruins. The road winds along the base of these mighty cliffs, often through great cuts between high granite piles, occasionally crossing the ravine on a solid steel bridge, and even piercing the mountain sides through tunnels blackened in bygone days by the smoke of the locomotive that no longer sounds its shrill whistle to the echo of the narrow walls from which the canyon took its name. After a serpentine descent of 20 miles the road comes out onto the broad plains and soon is making its way past great apple orchards and fertile fields to the twin cities of Florence and Canon City.

Completion of this highway makes accessible from Colorado Springs, and equally as well from Canon City, Cripple Creek, Pueblo, Florence or Manitou, a circle trip of 135 miles, unrivaled either in ruggedness of scenery or in variety of interest. This trip completely encircles Pikes Peak, snow-capped "Sentinel of the Rockies;" it traverses historic Ute pass; winds through the world's greatest gold-mining camp, and passes the dumps of the greatest producing mines at Cripple Creek, Victor and Goldfield; unfolds the grandeur and rugged majesty of Phantom Canon, unquestionably one of Colorado's finest gorges; connects with the far-famed Sky-Line drive and the road to the top of the Royal gorge at Canyon City; passes through the great orchard section, the oil fields and the cement districts, and winds back to Colorado Springs through pine forests and picturesque foothills country. Or the wider circle may well take in Pueblo, the "Pittsburgh of the West," with its immense steel mills, and up the fertile Fountain valley to Colorado Springs.

USED ELECTRIC RAYS

Cleopatra's Court Physician Known to Have Prescribed Them for Medical Purposes.

The electric ray is a species of fish found on the Pacific coast. It is known from central California southward to the Santa Barbara channel and is very common in Monterey bay.

This fish is provided with an electric organ composed of hexagonal cells, reaching from the skin of the upper surface to that of the lower, and situated at each side of the head and gill chambers. The electricity discharged from this ray has the properties of other electricity, such as rendering an iron bar magnetic, decomposing chemicals and producing a spark.

Stories vary as to the volume of the discharge, but even a small ray is capable of inflicting considerable pain. After a few discharges the fish becomes exhausted and must rest before its electric organs are again functional.

It is of interest to note that the first record we have of the application of electricity is of the time of Antony and Cleopatra, whose court physician recommended the electricity of an electric ray for medical purposes, especially for pains in the head. Later it was prescribed for the care of gout.—American Angler.

Patriotic Honey Bees.

It is stated as a curious fact that the honey bee is this season doing more than its usual share in providing a substitute for sugar. An East side resident of Rochester, N. Y., who has succeeded measurably in keeping bees without undue annoyance to his neighbors, reports that none of his colonies have swarmed thus far this season, and that they are producing honey in great abundance. This is cheerful news in view of the fact that the English ration of two pounds of sugar per month for each person is now to be enforced in this country.

BOYS WERE NOT COMING IN

Long-Haired Pianist, Playing to Recruits in Cantonment, Had Decidedly Wrong Impression.

The story is told of a temperamental concert pianist who volunteered to entertain the boys in training at the cantonments. His offer was accepted by an amusement director who either was short of more suitable "acts" or shy of that brand of common sense that should tell him soldiers in training are not likely to be interested in a performance of a temperamental concert pianist, with or without long hair.

The pianist, however, was determined to do his part. His first audience was huge and reasonably expectant. A bit noisy, perhaps, and rather scuffly about the feet, but still ready to give the gentleman a chance. The pianist played a classy bit from Chopin. Then he offered a little something from Debussy. But just as he was about to honor Bach he became suddenly conscious of a great shifting of places in the audience. All the boys in the room appeared to be changing their positions. The aisles were crowded, the pianist could see that, though looking across the footlights he could not see clearly. He began to play a second time, and then stopped.

The manager of the Liberty theater in which the concert was being given stood in the wings. The pianist approached him. "Either those boys will have to stop coming in or I shall be unable to continue," he said. "That's all right, mister," replied the manager sympathetically, "they ain't coming in; they're going out."—New York Evening Mail.

No Paris Models for a While.

At the very moment that news arrived of the opening of the latest big drive, the periodical visits to Paris of expert buyers were stopped, for a time at any rate, as the French capital is now in the war zone. Only once or twice since the campaign started has it been found necessary to deprive the leading houses of the privilege of sending their lady buyers to the "seat of fashion" to obtain the latest models and ideas, though increasingly stringent restrictions have been imposed.

POULTRY

QUALITY IS OF IMPORTANCE

American Standard Breeds Are Good Producers of Meat and Eggs—Farm Hens Are Small.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Inasmuch as most farms have already some supply of poultry, the problem for the farmer is one of increase and not, like that of the city dweller who undertakes to keep hens to supply his own table with eggs, one of securing the foundation stock. While the American standard breeds are, for general purposes, the best, it is not urged that they be made to supplant other breeds where the other breeds are established and where they can be produced with a fair degree of success and of profit. The American standard breeds, broadly speaking, are the larger breeds of general-purpose fowl, good producers of both meat and eggs, as distinguished from the small breeds that are specialized egg producers. Farmers and farmers' wives who have built up their own flocks, and know the peculiarities of their breed and how to make the most of them will do best by keeping the hens that they have, even though they be small and inferior as meat producers, instead of trying to replace them with heavier ones.

In growing chicks, the quality—the vigor, vitality and capacity for growth

Barred Plymouth Rock Female, Bred at United States Government Farm.

—that the chick has when it starts in life count for at least as much as good conditions and good care.

Also, in growing stock for layers, it is especially important at this time when a large increase in meat products is needed, to avoid breeding from undersized specimens. Whatever may be the facts as to the relative value of large and small hens as layers, as that question relates to standard breeds, the question is irrelevant in this farm poultry production campaign, for farm hens are nearly all small according to standards for improved breeds of fowls.

The ordinary farm flock contains a large proportion of hens quite unfit for breeding—having no quality which it is desirable to reproduce. The eggs from these should not be used for hatching, but, as far as possible, eggs used for hatching should be from the best hens in the flock. To determine how many of these are needed, an estimate must be made, basing it upon the usual hatchability of eggs, and the probable length of the hatching season.

The ordinary average of hatches extending over a period of several months is about 70 per cent. If all the chicks are hatched early the length of the hatching season is about six weeks, from the setting of the first to the setting of the last hen used. Allowing two weeks for saving eggs before the first hens are set, the eggs used for hatching must be laid within eight weeks. Allowing for rejections of small and defective eggs, provision should be made for about 500 eggs in eight weeks. This means a flock of 15 to 20 hens as breeders. Such a number of the best of the flock should be separated from the rest.

As a matter of convenience it will probably be more satisfactory in most cases to confine the culls and give the portion of the farm flock used for breeders the usual accommodations and range.

The next thing to consider is the male. In many cases it will be to the advantage of farmers undertaking to increase and improve their flocks to buy standard males of general-purpose breeds because of the additional size and weight such males will give the chicks, to say nothing of the probable increase in egg production. From one or two pounds extra weight can be put on the chicks from ordinary farm hens by using males of approximately standard weight of Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons.

PLAN FOR PRESERVING EGGS

Absolutely Essential That They Be Fresh and Should Be Put Away in a Cool Place.

One part of watergiass to nine parts of rain water that has previously been boiled and cooled. Put the eggs, which must be fresh and clean, in a stone crock or jar, and pour the solution over them until there is at least two inches of liquid over the top layer of eggs. Eggs may be added to the solution from time to time, provided they are fresh and clean, and the solution covering the last layer at least two inches deep.

It is absolutely essential that eggs for preserving should be perfectly fresh. They should be preserved within 26 hours after being laid. Keep in a cool place.

Care in Summer Months.

Fowls should be given special care during the hot summer months. Unless they are comfortable and contented, the best results cannot be obtained.

25,000,000 BOUGHT BONDS

Large Proportion Came in Last Few Days of Campaign.

SUMMING UP TO TAKE DAYS

Final Figures Not To Be Known Till After Banks Send Reports To Federal Reserve Centers.

Washington.—Probably 25,000,000 or more individuals bought bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan, unofficial reports reaching Washington disclosed. A large proportion of these filed their subscriptions during the last few days of the campaign. Consequently it will be a task of many days to actually count the number of pledges, and to complete reports from the entire country.

Definite figures and the total subscriptions to the loan are not available. Local and district campaign managers, fatigued with their arduous duties of the solicitation work rested Sunday and will not start until Monday to figure up the avalanche of last-minute purchasers. The only official figures in hand here were of Friday night, showing about $1,400,000,000 yet to be subscribed.

Despite this total lack of definite information officials were confident that the $6,000,000,000 popular war credit had been oversubscribed. This belief was based on indications that advance promises of large sums from financial interests in New York and elsewhere would be found to be fulfilled when the final count is made.

Banks have until Thursday to tabulate their subscriptions and report to Federal Reserve banks. Treasury officials declared it might be as much as two weeks before the results for the whole country are known, particularly if the number of subscribers runs as high as present estimates.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announced that telegraphic reports received by him from the various Indian reservations show the Indians in this country have subscribed $4,500,000 to the fourth loan. This brings their total subscriptions to all four loans to approximately $20,000,000.

CHECKING HUN DAMAGE.

Belgium Already Computing Cost Of Destruction Done By Enemy.

Washington.—The Belgian government already has taken steps to compute the enormous total of the damage done to property in Belgium by the Germans during their occupation of the country, said a cablegram received by the Belgian Legation.

The Council of Ministers met at Havre and adopted measures for verifying claims for damages to civilian and public property. These will be employed as a means for determining the total compensation to be demanded from Germany.

The assembly also discussed measures for insuring the resumption of the circulation of Belgian coinage in the liberated territory, the cablegram said, and decided on various modifications of the communal law to meet the changes in the internal situation due to the German evacuation.

"In order to demonstrate its gratitude and admiration for the army," the message adds, "the assembly took under consideration a plan which would greatly increase the compensation of the families of members of the militia."

TO EXTEND RED CROSS SYSTEM.

Details Of Minor Casualties Among Americans To Be Reported.

Washington.—An extension of the Red Cross' "follow-up" system has been inaugurated by the War Department, so that details even of minor casualties among American soldiers abroad will be reported to the department.

NEW SUGAR RULE FOR SHIPS.

Those Who Purchase It In Europe Must Deduct From Amount Here.

Washington.—Steamships able to purchase sugar in European ports must deduct such purchase from the amount allowed them in the United States, the Food Administration announced. The sugar allowance for all purposes for any ship applying to the War Trade Board for bunker license will be three ounces per person per day, whether it is purchased in the United States or elsewhere.

RUSSIAN PRINCE SHOT.

Former Minister Of Commerce Reported Executed.

Amsterdam.—Vladimir N. Kokovsoff, former Minister of Finance, and Prince Shakovskoy, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, have been summarily shot, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. They had been condemned to death by the People's Court.

V. N. Kokovsoff had a noted career in Russian politics and was Minister of Finance in several cabinets during the imperial regime.

GERMANS ARRESTED IN CUBA.

Eight Prominent Merchants Are Trapped By Secret Service.

Havana.—Cuban Secret Service officials have arrested eight of Havana's most prominent German merchants who were promptly interned with other alien enemies. The arrested men are Maxmilian Paetzold, former Austro-Hungarian consul at Havana; Enrique Heibut, Charles E. Berndes, J. H. Holbert, Paul Octken, Robert Kaiser, Louis Classing and Pan Shoene.

PHYSICIANS ARE CALLED TOO SOON

Not Necessary to Summon Doctor in Mild Cases of Spanish Influenza.

REST IN BED IS IMPORTANT

Acute Shortage of Medical and Nursing Service Makes It Imperative That People Learn Something of Care of Sick.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick.

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given.

"The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, bric-a-brac, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and slop bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door.

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or coughs up pinkish (blood-stained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully.

"Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus; in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned.

"The patients will not be hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases.

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with fresh, smooth sheets and pillowcases; quiet, so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden matter sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room.

Observe Cleanliness.

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will make it much simpler to avoid infection.

"It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients.

"In closing, and lest I be misunderstood, I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor."

Fact.

"We've had to come 17,000 miles to get in this fight," remarked an Australian in France.

"We haven't had to come that far," replied an American, "but it's just as hard to swim the Atlantic as it is the Pacific."

Taking Chances.

"Have they found out yet what is the matter with your son, Mike?"

"No, sir, so they've took him to the orsepital to have a autopsy performed on him."

A Fear.

"You seem doubtful about woman suffrage."

"I think it's a great thing. Only I'm afraid that after they get the vote a whole lot of the women won't care any more about voting than a whole lot of the men do."

Many a Time.

"What was her wedding dower?"

"Health and good looks."

"You can't capitalize health and good looks."

"It has been done in the movies."

How Great Britain Fights in the Air

By Brig. Gen. Charles Frederick Lee

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

R.A.F. GIANT MACHINE READY TO START ON BOMBING EXPEDITION

FAMOUS ROYAL AIR FORCE SQUADRON. EVERY MAN IN GROUP HAS BROUGHT DOWN AT LEAST THREE MACHINES

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES FREDERICK LEE

Brigadier General Charles Frederick Lee, chief of the British Aviation Mission now in the United States, who has written the following article, is true to the tenets of the Royal Air Force, he says everything about the service but not one word about himself. He is a young man to have attained such eminence in his profession, for he was born in Yorkshire on July 2d, 1887. His career is exclusively that of the army. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military college at Sandhurst, served in a famous old regiment, the 60th Rifles, passed the inevitable four years in India, and helped to strafe the Boche in France in 1914 and 1915. He earned his army sobriquet, "Falling Leaf" Lee, by reason of an extraordinary maneuver he evolved in air fighting. One of his tricks was to fall like a fluttering leaf, in a machine apparently out of control, but really tempting an opponent to close quarters and consequent undoing. He is immensely popular, not only with the general public, but with his brother officers in both the British and American armies.

ONE OF BIG BOMBS DROPPED ON HUN LINES

THE allies have been fighting the Hun for over four years, and the British empire has sustained 2,500,000 casualties, yet, contrary to general opinion, the greatest lifesaver in the present war is the airplane. Without the airplane casualties increase by leaps and bounds. With the airplane and supremacy in the air the casualties on our side of the line decrease and the morale increases, whereas the casualties on the Hun side of the line increase and the morale decreases with marked rapidity.

There is no doubt whatever that on the western front we have a definite, almost an overwhelming, superiority in the air. It is this superiority in the air which enables us to bomb Germany and bring the war home to her, and makes it possible for an offensive to succeed. No offensive can hope for success without co-operation between all arms and the most implicit trust in the aviation service by leaders and men alike.

Machines have been developed along definite lines for definite purposes. In the olden days any machine was used for any duty. In those days it was only necessary for a pilot to fly a machine and have an elementary knowledge of other matters. Nowadays anyone can be taught to fly—that is the easiest part of the training. The difficult part comes with specialization. A pilot has to be taught to fly and fight in small single-seater scouts. He has to be taught, on highly specialized lines, the art of bombing, and last, he has to be taught co-operation with other arms. This last duty is one of the most difficult to teach and perhaps the most important of all.

Co-operation by the artillery and the airplane in 1914 was not efficient. Wireless was considered a sort of black art. It was not until 1915 that the matter was really developed and evolved. Its strides became rapid. Machines and instruments were improved, and wireless co-operation was thoroughly organized. Wireless is such a science in itself that it is useless to go into its technical details. But today there are hundreds of machines equipped with wireless and co-operating daily with the artillery, infantry and cavalry. Our work with infantry, cavalry and tanks is also of the greatest importance. A system of signals is devised as between the infantry and the airplane, and the airplane flies extremely low to get these messages, flies back and gives the commander accurate information not only as to where the infantry is, but also as to what they may be in need of.

As I began by saying, flying is designed to save life. Take, for instance, a machine which flies at a height ranging between 50 feet and 400 feet, and searches for information which is invaluable to the commander of the sector in which an attack is going to take place. It is up to the pilot of an airplane to discover if the batteries are active or if they are only camouflaged make-believe. If he can transmit the facts to the artillery commander, in the one case he can have the battery destroyed and prevented from shelling our troops, and in the case of a camouflaged jog he can save the battery commander the trouble of firing at it. On the same lines it is the duty of the pilot to see where the trench mortars are in order that they may be knocked out before the attack begins, as well as the machine gun emplacements which cause such havoc to an attack if they have not been previously dealt with. Last, but not least, it is essential to know if the wire in front of the German trenches has been cut efficiently. If it has been, all is well. If it has not, it is necessary for the artillery to again strafe it, in order that an infantry regiment may not start an attack only to find itself held up on German barbed wire. The saving of life by an efficient air force is absolutely colossal.

The airplane must descend from the realm of mystery it has occupied in the public mind and assume its practical form. It should be looked on as a machine designed to carry a man through the air for a definite purpose, and that purpose is to help those on the ground to go forward.

We have to rid ourselves of mistaken notions. The life of a pilot is really far more comfortable than is possible for his comrades in the infantry, cavalry or artillery. The infantry when in the trenches are shelled continually and often heavily. They have to sleep in dugouts, some wet and some dry. They are at war the whole time except, of course, when they are back at rest. But the pilot, though his period of fighting may continue for weeks and months at a time, has a definite job to do each day. He knows when that job is over he will return to a clean house, a clean meal and a clean bed. His morale is excellent. He is flying the best machine the government can supply. He does not see the dirty side of the war. He does not find in the air the gas and the filth of the ground. It is not to be wondered at that he is proud to be in the air division. A certain type of person writes on the dangers of flying and the way he prevented himself from being killed, yet one-tenth of the untold stories in the trenches would make the air pilot's story sound very small. Yet the airman is all-important. It would not help much if America sent ten millions of men to France if there was not an efficient air service back of them.

Fortunately, things are going well. The United States has pilots of the right kind, and the material is now going overseas in the right way. I have been fortunate enough to see a good deal of American flying men, of the training which is going on in this country and of a certain number of American cadets in England. Personally, I have nothing but praise for American flyers, and those at home have nothing but praise for the cadets there. And how important a thorough training is! However well a pilot may fly, however good his machine may be, unless he can kill his opponent in the air, he is, to all intents and purposes, useless. To do that he must have a gun, use a preponderance of fire, outmaneuver his enemy and bring him down. There are several means and ways of achieving this excellent result. Some Germans have been forced to land without having been fired on; others have been brought down by machine-gun fire in the air, and a few by antiaircraft fire from the ground. Again, a very small number have been shot down by infantry gunfire from trenches. The more Germans brought down, the less sacrifices of life we have on our side of the lines. Say a German airplane has come over our side of the lines; say he has taken photographs of our artillery position; say he has photographed trenches where we are assembling to attack—it is perfectly easy for him, if not interfered with, to take these back, have them developed and issued to the artillery. He can also call up batteries by wireless and have them train their guns on the infantry so assembled. Hence, it is absolutely necessary that every hostile machine on our side of the lines, every enemy machine in the air at all, shall be brought down whenever and wherever possible. Only by this means can we save our own men on the ground.

With the airman came the air-gunner. In 1914 and the early part of 1915 pilots and observers carried rifles, and the pilots, at that time, sat behind. There were no machine guns on airplanes. Men undoubtedly fought in the air, but these scraps generally resulted in two machines maneuvering around each other and occasionally getting in a shot. Sometimes one machine or the other was forced to land for lack of gasoline. It was extremely lucky if you could put in a shot that would either disable the pilot or knock out the machine. Not until the advent of the Lewis gun did aerial gunnery really begin to make itself felt. These handy little weapons were mounted on swivelpins on each side of the machine and cut down to decrease weight. This, however, though the beginning, was never satisfactory, and the stoppages in the machine gun were frequent. In the middle of 1915, the German aviatik had a single movable gun in the rear cockpit which caused quite a lot of trouble to the allies. This was followed by the French Nieuport machine, which had a Lewis gun mounted over the top plane, and at the same time we developed a ring mounting in the observer's cockpit. It thus became a race not only in machines but also in gunnery as to who could bring the most effective fire to bear on the adversary. In the autumn of 1915 experiments were made with the Vickers gun firing through the propeller. The blades were protected by steel plates called reflectors, which were so placed that when a bullet struck the blade it glanced off. No form of synchronizer gear had been evolved, but it was the beginning of a system which is now universal. Late in 1915 the Fokker made its appearance. This machine had not a great speed, but it did have a synchronizing gear, i. e., a gear which enabled the machine gun to fire through the blades of the propeller without hitting the blades and without any loss of efficiency. It had quite a success for a time until the French got out the Spad gear and the British the Vickers gear. The latter was used by us quite extensively over the lines, but owing to the difficulty of training mechanics in its use and the small amount that was known of it in those days, it left quite a lot to be desired. This was followed by the Constantinesco gear, which proved very satisfactory. Here, then, was a definite progress in aerial gunnery, and today we have on every machine two or three or four machine guns, two firing through the propeller and two being used by the observer behind. In the case of a two-seater, if you consider the amount of rounds which can be fired on the enemy from a machine, you will understand what a menace it is. You can fire 600 rounds per minute from each gun; hence the pilot can fire 1,200 rounds per minute, and the observer can reach the same figure with his two guns.

Machines, of course, are specialized. There are single-seater machines, which depend entirely on their power of maneuver and gunfire. There are two-seater fighters, where the pilot and the observer have to work together the whole time. There are machines designed for co-operation with artillery which carry an observer and wireless. There are large machines for day bombing and still larger machines designed for night bombing. Owing to the pace at which machines maneuver the sighting of machine guns becomes a very important factor. To hit an object in a vital spot, going 120 miles an hour, when your own machine is traveling at the same pace, requires a vast amount of training for pilots and observers, who practice gunnery continuously from the time they go on the ground school until they go overseas.

An extremely interesting form of flying has been perfected recently—cloud formation flying.

In the olden days, and until most recently, pilots have been chary about going into clouds except as a means of defense. Actual cloud flying has been regarded with a certain amount of skepticism. But cloud flying today is a necessity.

Every day is not a fine day, and cloud flying has become the fashion. It is now possible for machines to go in formation through the clouds and meet above them and continue that formation on a compass bearing to their objective, come down through the clouds, bomb their objective, go up again and come home. That sounds simple, but it is simple only if pilots are properly trained for it, and have the right instruments.

Long-distance air raids into Germany are now quite common. An independent force of the R. A. F. has been formed for this purpose alone. It is independent of the army and carries out bomb raids only from its headquarters in France.

I would like to write something about aerial photography, that most useful adjunct of the work of the general staff, but considerations of space forbid. I have endeavored to show the vital importance of the air force, both offensive and defensive. My message can be summarized in very few words. Send over your Liberty engines in thousands. Send over your bright young American flyers in tens of thousands, and the end of both the war and the Hun will be in sight.

ASSORTED BRIEFS

Holland is laying plans to build up its foreign trade promptly after the war.

Doors of Japanese homes are not hung on hinges but all are of the sliding kind.

Whale meat is now in great demand and swordfish steaks are sold in Faneuil Hall market stalls, Boston.

An inventor has brought out a machine for accurately fitting new doors to frames with a minimum of labor.

One householder out of every five in England is cultivating allotment gardens as compared with one in 12 two years ago.

A California ranch owner is the inventor of a portable iron gate which can be placed across main irrigation ditches to divert the flow of the water into laterals.

Grease turned into its sewers by wool-washing plants is recovered by the English city of Birmingham at its sewage plant and converted into a profitable by-product.

The finest variety of asbestos is known as amianthus, and the most beautiful specimens of this come from Tarantaise, in Savoy.

In London there are women who earn a livelihood by pawning jewelry and clothes for other women who are ashamed to be seen entering a pawnshop.

It is estimated that more than 5,000 young women are now employed as elevator conductors in stores, office buildings, hotels and apartment houses in New York city.

COLLECTED FACTS

An international engineering congress in the interests of the Netherlands East Indies will be held at Batavia next year.

Eton (England) Rural District council has protested against British labor being employed to empty cesspools for German prisoners.

The British ministry of munitions has paid over $50,000 toward day nurseries and institutions since the beginning of the war.

STATE CAPITAL

Tobacco Crop Passes Records.

When the present war is over, when shipping facilities are resumed there will be a phenomenal call for Maryland tobacco because of a reported shortage in all sections of the world where the weed is cultivated.

In addition of the worldwide demand for tobacco, Southern Maryland planters engaged in raising the product on a larger scale than ever known. While hampered by a drouth, they have succeeded in harvesting a crop that passes all records. Many growers have been compelled because of the bumper crop to enlarge their barn space in order that they could accommodate their crop. While the price is not up to recent standard, growers believe the price will be even higher next season than it is now, owing to the fact there has been an increase in the price of the manufactured product during the past few months, which appears to be a fixture.

At the present time there is no real shortage of tobacco. There are now over 6,000 hogsheads of tobacco of the 1917 crop which have not been shipped to any port. This is stated to be about 15 per cent. of the production of the state.

The complaint of lack of space in the Baltimore warehouses still exists. When the crop of 1917 was ready for shipment there was little or no warehouse space in which to store the product, and after a few weeks of the glut, the State Inspector shut down on the shipments and allowed the Bay steamers to bring only 50 hogsheads per trip each. This did not produce the desired relief and an absolute embargo was placed on all boats handling consignments that were to go through the state tobacco warehouse.

This did not, however, affect the shipments of tobacco to the individual buyer, who purchased the crop directly from the grower. These consignments went directly to the purchaser without having to pass through the State Tobacco Warehouse. Other shipments which were not affected by this ruling were those from Virginia which were in the majority of cases consigned directly to the American Tobacco Company.

A short time ago the embargo was raised and the steamers were allowed to again bring into port 50 hogsheads each per trip. This was the result of the inspector having found additional warehouse facilities where he could accommodate the inbound cargoes.

This condition of congestion arose when the French buyers failed to take the normal amount of tobacco off of the market for use in France. For several months there were no French buyers in this port and the price of the crop dropped a number of points. After the slump it improved for a few days and then struck an average which has held until the present time.

Orchardist Appeals.

Havre de Grace.—Charles E. Bryan, who resides at Mount Pleasant, near this city, has issued a call to the teachers and pupils of the city and county to help him harvest his apple crop. He is offering the pupils while the schools are closed during the epidemic of influenza 20 cents per hour to pick the apples from the ground; women teachers, 30 cents per hour to pick what they can from the tree while standing on the ground, and all help 50 cents per hour to pick the apples from ladders.

Injuries Fatal To Engineer.

Hagerstown.—Clarence R. Sisk, 25 years old, this city, Western Maryland Railway engineer, who was struck Tuesday morning at Walbrook by the Baltimore-Union Bridge accommodation train, died from his injuries Tuesday midnight at the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore. He had gotten off his engine and was making some repairs when he was struck by the local passenger train. He sustained a triple fracture of the right groin. One arm and a leg also were broken, and his skull fractured.

$3,000 In Jewels Stolen.

Hagerstown.—A diamond lavalliere, valued at $3,000, and a pocketbook containing $100, the property of Miss Mildred Price, this city, who, about a year ago, fell heir to a large fortune—in the neighborhood of $100,000—by the death of a friend, were stolen from the safe of the Caskey Baking Company, where Miss Price is employed. Miss Price informed the police that she had placed the lavaliere and purse on top of the safe and that Miss Mary Gallagher, another employe of the company, later placed the valuables inside the safe and locked the door. Miss Price and Miss Gallagher, who were at work on the second floor after the valuables were placed in the safe, heard noises on the first floor and, descending, saw a man, who asked for a drink of water. After taking a drink he immediately left the factory. William R. Caskey, owner of the bakery, who returned from a trip out of town, opened the safe at 6 P. M. and then Miss Price found her property was missing. Miss Price was employed at the bakery before receiving her fortune and has continued her employment there, notwithstanding her sudden acquisition of wealth

Governor's Niece Weds.

Cambridge.—Miss Frances Hilda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winder F. Harrington and niece of Governor Emerson C. Harrington, and Guy L. Bryan, Jr., were married at the bride's home, the Rev. William Dunbar Gould, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Byran will spend the winter in Baltimore, where Mr. Bryan will do advance work at Johns Hopkins University of the technical school, of which he is a graduate, class of 1917.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Explosion Wrecks Cumberland Home.

Cumberland.—Virginia, 12 years old, and Melvin Woodrow, 2 years, children of William and Eliza Humbertson, were killed by the collapse of the front walls of their home on North Centre street, near the Cumberland Electric Railway car barn, from an explosion of gas. The father, who is one-legged, says he had opened a closet door to procure a pair of pincers when the fumes shot out and ignited from the coal stove. The girl was holding her little brother in her arms at the front window.

Two Drowned By An Automobile.

Federalsburg.—Two young men lost their lives by drowning and two others were seriously injured in one of the worst automobile accidents that ever occurred in this section. The accident occurred at Gillis Branch, between here and Seaford, on the Reliance road. There is a little wooden bridge spanning the branch, and Brinsfield, who was driving the car, either failed to see the bridge or lost control of the car as he approached it, as the machine plunged over the embankment, six feet to one side of the bridge, turning turtle as it went over, and catching the occupants like rats in a trap when it landed in the branch, which contains about two feet of water.

Dies In French Hospital.

Hagerstown.—Mrs. Mabel Reid, this city, received a telegram from the War Department stating that her husband, Charles Edward Reid, 23 years old, of Company C, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, had died of lobar pneumonia in France September 21. He entrained from Camp Meade May 28 and sailed for France July 6, and before entering the army was employed by the Western Maryland Railway Company.

Crisis At College Over.

Emmitsburg.—With 160 students of Mt. St. Mary's College suffering from influenza and complications, attending physicians here have been facing a serious situation. However, latest reports from the College are to the effect that the crisis is past and it is felt by Lieut. Wortin, a physician from Camp Colt, who has been in charge here with Dr. J. B. Browner, the local College attendant, that not a case will be lost.

Brother And Sister Die.

Cambridge.—An hour after the death of his sister, Mrs. Edgar Travers, Madison, Frank Willis, of Willis & Dunnock, merchants, Church Creek, died of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. A widow and three small children survive. A child of Mrs. Travers had recently died of "flu." An infant baby was buried with her.

Veteran Justice "Flu" Victim.

Lonaconing.—Cornelius S. Murphy, 50 years a justice of the peace here, died of pneumonia. He was 80 years old. While he was a staunch Democrat, he had been continued in office by Republican Governors. He was one of the best known men of the mining region. He is survived by five children, James, Dorothy and Maragaret at home, and two sons in the army in France.

SHORT NOTES.

Hagerstown.—Mrs. Estella Shippler fell down a flight of stairs at her home here and was seriously injured. Besides being badly scalded by a bucketful of boiling water which she was carrying she sustained a fractured arm and was rendered unconscious.

Cumberland.—Lieut. Max Colton, former health officer of Cumberland, has been transferred from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, where he will be in charge of Sanitary Squad 98 with the Fifteenth Regular Division.

Hagerstown.—Edward W. Ditto instituted suit for $3,000 damages against the Mayor and Council, alleging his property was damaged by storm waters due to a defective city drain.

The American consul general in Genoa has reported in a dispatch of June 12 that the free admission of wheat and other cereals and flour has been extended to December 31, 1918. This exemption was first granted by the decree of January 21, 1915, and since November 21, 1915, has included semolina also.

A new orchid called the General Pershing was the feature of this year's exhibition of the British Horticultural Society, and this splendid orchid is quite the craze this season in London. It is a handsome mauve blossom, with deep purple tones and carries itself with special grace and gallantry on its stem.

In three months Willard Sheldon, who is employed in the optical company's factory at Southbridge, has nearly completed a two-story house working on it Saturdays and evenings outside of working hours, and expects to put on the finishing touches and occupy the house before winter.

Examination of trustworthy records has convinced scientists that there has been no appreciable change in the climate of Northern Europe in 1,800 years.

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BINZER, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

A Hard Nut to Crack

When a cold hits you in the head or throat, it's hard to get rid of it. Don't experiment. Break it up with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Prompt and effective. All druggists, 25cts. a bottle.

Try Pike's Toothache Drops

"Censored" news is the separated milk of journalism.

Itching Burning Skins.

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Money is always a satisfactory traveling companion.

ASTHMADOR

GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

GENERALLY PAYS TO "STICK"

Man Who Is Constantly Changing Jobs Is Not Usually an Employee of Special Value.

A Kansas editor complains that "nobody sticks" in these times of plenty of jobs for all. The statement is too sweeping, says the Portland Oregonian, but there is truth in it. A good many do not "stick" who ought to do so. They ought, in the first place, to cultivate the habit of sticking. Some day jobs may not be so common, and it will surprise some of the wandering ones to find that they have not learned enough about any one trade to make them valuable to any employer. The young man who is doing one thing today and another the day after tomorrow is overlooking the chance to establish himself in a career, and he is breeding in himself the spirit of dissatisfaction which will make it hard for him to be happy in all the years to come. Nothing can be said against quitting one job for a better one; ambition ought to be encouraged; but the worker ought to be sure himself that the change is for the better and not merely for the sake of change. Employers nowadays know how great is the loss to industry resulting from mere aimlessness.

A man never realizes the worth of his wife until he has to cook his own meals.

Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

"There's a Reason"

There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, the Marriage Relations—to be had at some drug-stores or send 50c. to Publisher, 654 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c. for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.

Staunton, Va.—"I can highly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to women who have reached middle life in a nervous and weakened condition and suffer with heat flashes and dissiness. I was very miserable at that stage of my life and had it not been for the 'Favorite Prescription' I doubt if I would be here today. My health improved greatly while taking the first bottle so I kept on taking it until all the distressing conditions had left me and I was safely thru the crisis.

—*Mrs. S. M. Haney, 930 Anderson St.*

For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.

Purely Vegetable

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

Make Money Right At Home

We want a live agent in your locality to sell our steel corn cribs, grain bins and agricultural implements. We will pay liberal commissions to the right person. No stock need be carried. We have the goods to deliver when sold, and advertise freely to stimulate sales. Take up this useful and profitable proposition today. Write at once for full particulars.

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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 43--1918.

A blooming idiot isn't necessary the flower of the family.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it; whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befall the over-zealous American. The best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accept no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

The Huns are as rats in a trap. Now to keep them from gnawing out.

When Baby is Teething

GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Why borrow a part of tomorrow to fill out tonight's sleep?

For speedy and effective action Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" has no equal. One dose only will clean out Worms or Tapeworm. Adv.

Intelligence is the mother of brevity.

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-13
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27

ISAAC'S MARRIAGE TO REBECCA.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 24.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: . . . So shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man.—Proverbs 3:3-4.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians 5:22-33; I Thessalonians 4:13-18.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 25:19-34; Proverbs 31:10-31.

I. Abraham's Solicitude for a Wife for Isaac (vv. 1-9).

He knew that Isaac's success in life would much depend upon what kind of a wife he should have. Man's welfare in this life and that to come largely depends upon his wife. For Isaac to have an idolatrous, Canaanitish wife would be fatal to his posterity, would subvert the plan of God as expressed in his covenant with Abraham. It would have been perilous to Isaac himself. To have married a woman in that land would have made him in a sense an heir to the land through marriage, and would have tended to divert his mind from the heirship through the covenant promise.

1. The Servant's Oath (vv. 2-4). Abraham committed to his trusted servant the matter of securing a wife for Isaac; therefore, he made him swear that he would go to Abraham's country and kindred to get a wife for him. He doubtless regarded his servant more competent to select a wife than Isaac was to select one for himself.

2. The Extent of the Servant's Responsibility (vv. 5, 8). Before the servant would take the oath he must have clearly defined the extent of his responsibility. If the woman would refuse the invitation, the servant would be clear of responsibility. The minister's obligation ends when he has earnestly and intelligently made known to sinners the will of God.

3. The Servant's Helper (v. 8). Abraham assured him that God would send his angel to make the mission successful. The servant found this to be true. God sends his Holy Spirit to make the message of the minister successful.

II. The Servant's Obedience (vv. 10-49).

1. He Took Ten Camels (v. 10). These were to carry presents to the bride, and to conduct her and her companions back to his master.

2. His Prayer for Guidance (vv. 12-14). He asked that the Lord would guide him to the woman whom he had chosen for Isaac. Earnest prayer for guidance should be made in the selection of a wife.

3. His Prayer Answered (vv. 15-27). Before he had done praying, the answer was realized to be in the process of fulfillment. The answer was according to the request, even in the matter of fulfillment. God does definitely answer prayer.

4. The Servant's Message (vv. 33-49). The Lord had prospered the old servant's way. He now was face to face with Rebecca. Supper was ready, but the delivery of his message was more important to him than eating when he was hungry. He said, "I will not eat till I have said my errand." Good were it if all ministers were as much interested in delivering the good news in Christ. (1) His master was rich (v. 35). God the Heavenly Father is rich. The silver and gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills are all his. (2) All his riches have been given to his son (v. 36). All the riches of heaven, God the Father has given to Jesus Christ, his son. (3) Opportunity was given Rebecca to become the wife of Isaac (v. 49). He not only gave the opportunity, but he urged her to accept the invitation.

III. Rebecca's Relatives Begging for Postponement of Action (v. 55).

They did not object to her going sometime, but they desired that she postpone action for a time. What folly to remain and water sheep when she had the opportunity to become the bride of a rich man's son.

What folly for sinners to remain servants in the world when they have the privilege of becoming the bride of Christ.

IV.—Rebecca's Glorious Decision. (v. 55).

When the decision was referred to Rebecca she said, "I will go." Good judgment would not allow her to refuse nor delay.

V. The Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca (vv. 64-67).

Isaac was waiting for the return of the servant with the woman who was to be his wife. Isaac was joined to her in marriage, loved her, and was comforted in her after his mother's death.

Majesty of Scripture.

The majesty of Scripture strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the Gospel has its influence on my heart. Peruse the works of our philosophers; with all their pomp of diction, how mean, how contemptible are they with the Scriptures! Is it possible that a book at once so simple, so sublime should be merely the work of man? The Jewish authors were incapable of diction, and strangers to the morality contained in the Gospel, the marks of whose truths are so striking and inimitable that the inventor would be a more astonishing character than the hero.—Rousseau.

Teachings of Scriptures.

The Scriptures teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering and the most comfortable way of dying.—Flavel.

When I pray I talk to God, but when I read the Bible God is talking to me; and it is really more important that God should speak to me than that I should speak to him. I believe we should know better how to pray if we knew our Bibles better.—Moody.

DAIRY

RATIONS FOR DAIRY CATTLE

Corn Stover Should Form One of Main Sources of Roughage for Cows and Young Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While corn stover and straw from the various cereals are not adapted for producing the largest flow of milk, they may be fed to dairy cattle. The amount to use of these materials will depend, of course, upon the supply at hand on the farm. When an abundance of corn stover is available it should form one of the main sources of dry roughage for dry cows, young stock, and cows in milk. To use stover economically it should be cut or shredded, for then it will be eaten more completely and there will be less waste.

Corn stover may be fed to milking cows without limit, when they receive in addition grain, silage, and some leguminous hay. Under these conditions the ordinary cow will eat a large part of from 6 to 8 pounds of stover daily. For dry cows and young stock the proportion can be greatly increased, care being taken to be sure that there is plenty of protein in the ration. In certain instances corn stover has been cut and put into the silo with the addition of plenty of water, and the resulting silage is of fair quality. If a silo is available, empty or partly so, corn fodder which has been well shocked and is not severely weathered may be ensiled to advantage. Put up in this form it is more convenient for feeding in the barn, and cows will consume more of it than if fed dry.

Oat, barley, and wheat straw can form a considerable portion of the dry roughage for all classes of dairy cattle. Straw is used in much the same proportions as corn stover, and a sprinkling of thin molasses has been found to increase greatly the palatability, causing the cows to consume large quantities of the straw. When feeding barley straw it is advisable to examine the mouths of the cattle occasionally, as the beards of the barley when very dry and stiff sometimes cause painful irritations. Rye straw cannot be recommended for dairy cattle, because of danger from ergot and on account of the very tough and fibrous nature of the straw. Buckwheat straw has a very low feeding value and should be used when other roughages are not obtainable, but in no case should any straw be wasted. What cannot be fed should be used for bedding. The following rations containing corn fodder and straw should give good results with dairy stock:

By Breeding to Superior Sires Milk Production Can Be Greatly Increased in Single Generation and Greater Economy Effected.

Ration for Dry Cows, Bulls and Heifers.	
Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	10 pounds
Corn silage	20 pounds
Cottonseed meal	1 pound
Corn-and-cob meal	2 pounds
Ration for Cow About to Calve.	
Corn stover	5 pounds
Clover hay	12 pounds
Corn silage	25 pounds
Wheat bran	3 pounds
Ration for Cow Giving 16 Pounds of 4 Per Cent Milk.	
Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	12 pounds
Corn silage	20 pounds
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Corn-and-cob meal	3 pounds
Ration for Cow Giving From 20 to 25 Pounds of 4 Per Cent Milk.	
Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	12 pounds
Corn silage	25 pounds
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Corn-and-cob meal	3 pounds
Gluten feed	3 pounds

HELP CONTROL OF DISEASES

All Ailments of Workers on Farms Should Be Reported at Once to Authorities.

A dairyman should report any contagious diseases among the workers on his farm to the health authorities and in this way assist in the control of the diseases promptly. Only healthy men should be permitted to work with the cows and handle the milk, as there is great danger of transmitting diseases to customers if necessary precautions are not considered.

HAVE COW FRESHEN IN FALL

More Milk Is Obtainable and Calves Are Ready to Turn Out to Pasture in Spring.

It is well to remember that it pays to have the cows freshen in the fall. Then there is more time to milk them and the milk brings a better price. The calves that are born in the fall are ready to turn out to pasture in the spring while calves born in the spring need milk and grain when they should be out harvesting cheap feed for themselves in the pasture.

Unprofitable Cows Kept.

The tree knows its fruit and drops the unsound and squirrels take no stock in unsound nuts and rats desert a sinking ship. Yet a man with his God-given faculties will keep cows that produce less than 150 pounds of butterfat in a year.

Satisfactory Dairy Animals.

It is the experience of every dairy farmer who rears heifers to replenish his own herd, that it is necessary to raise three dairy animals in order to get two that are fairly satisfactory.

TRAPS ARE GOOD RAT DESTROYERS

Most Reliable for General Use Is Inexpensive Snap or Guillotine Device.

AVOID SHEET METAL BASES

They May Be Placed In Great Variety of Favorable Places Around Farm —Small Breeds of Dogs Are Most Valuable.

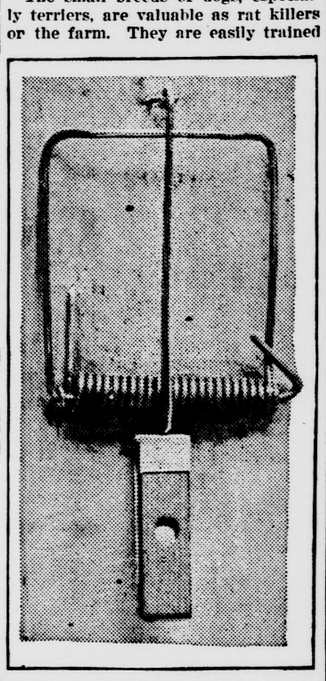
(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No opportunity to kill rats should be neglected on the farm. Traps, dogs, cats, and poisons may be useful. The first need is traps and a knowledge of how to use them. The most reliable traps for general use are the inexpensive snap, or guillotine, traps. Many efficient kinds are on the market, but the cheaper ones are rarely to be recommended for durability. Those that have sheet-metal bases are not desirable, as rats fear and avoid them. Snap traps should be set so that they will spring at a slight touch. They may be placed in rat runs, at rat burrows, behind boards leaned against the wall, and in a great variety of other favorable places. Dry oatmeal (rolled oats) is recommended as a bait for both rats and mice. Place a few grains on the trigger pan or under the trigger wire, with a few grains near the trap.

Useful Wire Cage Trap.

The wire-cage trap, if substantially made, is useful on the farm. Coarse bait is required, and may be hung from the top of the trap by a light wire. Set the trap on a floor or on a board, lay a short board on top, and cover the whole with an old cloth or gunny sack, leaving only the trap entrance uncovered. The trap may be baited and left open for a night or two until rats learn to feed inside, after which a good catch may be expected. An excellent plan for using the cage trap is to bore a hole two or three inches in diameter at proper height in the door of granary or feed room. The hole may be covered with a metal slide when the trap is not in use. Set the trap inside the granary with its entrance fitted to the hole and cover and bait in the usual manner; any rat entering the granary is caught. The same plan is applicable to rat holes in other situations, and it has been used effectively between connecting rooms of cold storage warehouses.

The small breeds of dogs, especially terriers, are valuable as rat killers on the farm. They are easily trained and are always available when needed. Wherever rats are routed from nests or harbors these dogs are eager for the fray. When shocked or stacked grain is moved or thrashed they kill many rats. Sometimes a barrier, or fence, of light boards is placed about a stack, and dogs inside get all the rodents dislodged. In this way 500 or 600 rats have been destroyed from a single stack.



Guillotine Trap With Wooden Base and Trigger Plate.

Cats Destroy Mice.

Cats are useful about farm buildings mainly because they kill mice. Sometimes they hunt and destroy rats but a cat that will kill an adult rat is rare. The chief objection to cats on a farm is their persistent destruction of song birds. A good cat is valuable when her killing propensities can be confined to rodent pests, but the majority of felines are worthless or actually injurious on the farm.

Great caution should always be observed in the use of poisons, but there are situations on the farm in which poisons may be used safely and effectively. In the open fields poisoned grain may be scattered near rat burrows. In the poultry yard poisons may be exposed for rats inside darkened boxes. A small, rather shallow box containing the baits is set on the ground with a larger box inverted over it. A hole in the larger box will admit the rat to the food, while chickens will be safe. Strychnine is the safest poison to use where poultry run, because hens are immune to small quantities of this poison.

PLAN TO STORE SWEET CORN

Spoils More Quickly Than Field Variety—Should Be Husked From Stalk—Spread Thinly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sweet corn spoils much more quickly than field corn and cannot readily be cured in large shocks, but should be husked from the stalk and spread thinly on staging to cure. A convenient way of storing sweet corn is on the ear.

VERY IMPORTANT TO FILL SILO PROPERLY

Cut Corn When Kernels Have Passed Milk Stage.

Keeping of Silage Depends Upon Thoroughness With Which It Is Packed —Fine Fodder Is Most Satisfactory.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cut corn for silage when the kernels have passed the milk stage and are beginning to dent. At this period the greatest amount of food material can be obtained and the best quality of silage made.

The cutter should be adjusted to cut the corn in short lengths, with three-fourths of an inch as the maximum length. In general, the finer the fodder is cut the more easily and more compactly it can be packed and, in consequence, the better the quality of the silage.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of thoroughly packing

Cutting Fodder for Silo.

the fodder in the silo so as to exclude the air as much as possible. It is upon this one thing that the keeping of silage largely depends. A device consisting of a jointed pipe, or some variation of it, attached to the top of the blower pipe is at present in use for distributing the cut corn fodder in the silo. By the use of this distributor it is possible at the same time to scatter the cut corn evenly and at the same time tramp it. Without the use of this device it is necessary to have at least one extra man in the silo to fork the material over so that it is evenly packed. Besides the saving of one man's labor, the distributor does away with the nuisance of having the loose material flying around, thus annoying the man in the silo, and also lessens the danger of being struck by some foreign object that may have passed through the blower.

Oftentimes the corn fodder is so dry when it is cut that it is necessary to add water to make up for the deficiency in moisture and provide for the proper packing of the silo. This water is most easily added to the blower when the corn is being cut, and it is also more thoroughly mixed with the cut material in this way.

For the top layer of the silo it is good practice to use heavy green stalks from which the ears have been removed. This forms a heavy layer that packs well and at the same time contains a smaller amount of food material so that the minimum loss is sustained if it spoils. Various methods and materials have been used for covering the top of the silage to prevent its spoiling. None has given complete satisfaction, but the one mentioned above has given as good results as any, especially when the top layer was thoroughly wet down and packed firmly by tramping. The best practice is to commence feeding as soon as the silo is filled, in which case there will be no loss of silage through decay.

OATS PREFERRED FOR FOWLS

In Nearly All Parts of United States, Under Normal Conditions, Corn Is Cheapest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Under normal conditions corn is, in nearly all parts of the United States, the cheapest poultry feed. But at times like the present oats are to be preferred. When corn is worth $1.50 a bushel oats should be 75 cents and barley $1.20 a bushel to give the same value for the money when fed to poultry, as corn.

CHANGING VARIETY OF WHEAT

Should Be Done Only for Purpose of Getting Better Kind for Certain Localities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Changing the kind of wheat grown should be done only for the purpose of getting a proved better variety. It is often desirable to do this, provided it is proved beyond question that the new variety is better for that locality. So-called "new" varieties, extravagantly advertised at fancy prices, should be disregarded completely.

STABLE MANURE FOR WHEAT

One of Best Fertilizers and Should Be Applied on Land to Be Planted to Corn.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stable manure is one of the best fertilizers for wheat growing. It is the best practice to apply this on land to be planted to corn or some other clutivated crop. Wheat is not so likely to winterkill on fertile land as on poor land.

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap rolled into a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Things are seldom what they seem. Imagination is the ruler of the world.

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

Bank tellers usually know more than they tell.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c.

The shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience.—Home.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands.—Franklin.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "blues," nervous spells, headaches, dizzy spells, kidney irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

A Virginia Case

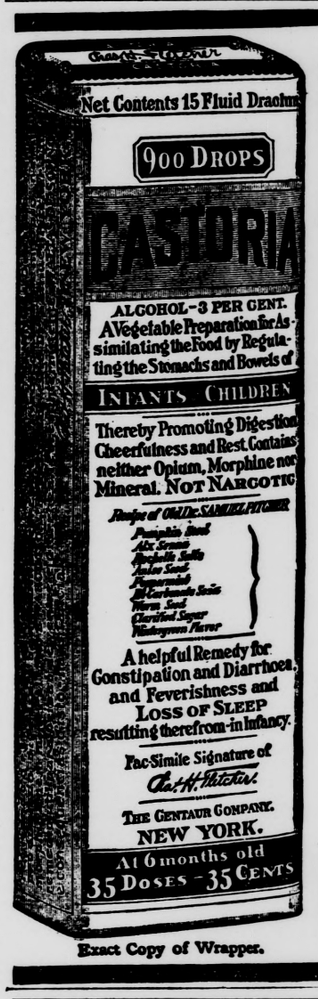
Mrs. J. E. Parsons, 531 Poole St., Norfolk, Va., says: "I was taken with kidney trouble and I suffered with pains through my back. My feet and limbs swelled and I was told I would never be able to walk again. Nothing seemed to stop the swellings or pains. One of my people advised me to take Doan's Kidney Pills and I did. They made a complete cure and I haven't had any trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

$2.00 PER ACRE—1,500 acres Minnesota land. FARMER, 500 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.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900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

How Acid-Stomach Wrecks Health of Millions

Many people make the mistake of thinking that acid-stomach—superacidity as the doctors call it—merely means an occasional attack of indigestion, bloat, heartburn, belching, sour, gassy stomach, or some other such minor ailment quickly remedied—or will cure itself—and leave no serious after effects. As a matter of fact superacidity is responsible for a long train of serious ailments that cause awful suffering and sometimes baffle the best medical skill. It is a well established fact that many cases of chronic stomach trouble, anemia, stomatitis, gastritis, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, cirrhosis of the liver, auto-intoxication, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, cancer of the stomach, and frequently valvular heart trouble and heart failure, can be traced directly to an acid-stomach.

This is not at all surprising when you consider that even the acid formed in the mouth from fermentation of bits of food lodged in the teeth—an acid that is actually tasteless—is yet powerful enough to eat through the hard enamel of the teeth and decay them. Is it any wonder, then, that an excess amount of acid in the stomach causes so much misery, undermines the strength and wrecks the health and happiness of so many people? Is it not a fact, within the range of your own observation, that nine people out of ten are victims of acid-stomach?

If you ever hope to be well and strong you must get rid of that excess acid. Nothing is gained by taking medicines which merely stimulate and give one a false sense of strength and that leave the excess acid still in the stomach. You must depend upon your food for your strength — and unless you keep your stomach free from excess acid, pure, sweet and strong, it cannot properly digest food; your whole body suffers.

What you want is relief — yes — and here is the way—absolutely guaranteed—you take no chance. It's been tested tens of thousands of times with universal success. Go to your druggist and get just one package of EATONIC, a wonderful preparation that will literally wipe the excess acidity out of your stomach. The results obtained are nothing short of marvelous. Almost instantly it relieves that painful, puffed up feeling after eating, belching, heartburn, sour stomach, etc. Makes the stomach feel cool and comfortable.

If you need this help it's your own fault if you suffer another day.

EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, send your name and address to the Eatonic Remedy Company, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a 50c box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

BLACKMANS MEDICATED SALT BRICK

STOCK LICK IT for HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS

STOCK LIKE IT DROP BRICK IN FEED BOX

CONTAINS COPPERAS FOR WORMS, SULPHUR FOR THE BLOOD, SALTPETER FOR THE KIDNEYS, NUX VOMICA, A TONIC AND PURE DAIRY SALT. USED BY VETERINARIANS 15 YEARS. NO DOSING. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR BLACKMAN'S OR WRITE

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY Chattanooga, Tenn.

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

LARGE PUBLIC SALE OF
Live Stock
Farming Implements, etc.

I will sell at public auction at my stables in Galena on

Thursday, October 31, 1918

Beginning at 12.30 a. m. sharp

35 Head of Fresh Cows, springers, heifers, stock Bulls, fat cattle of all kinds, etc. 20 head Horses, Mules and Colts.

Nearly all this stock will be sold on commission for three farmers. From one farm I will sell 10 head of his best cows because he is overstocked. For another farmer will everything he has; with the exception part. 2 farm wagons, 1 John Deer riding plow, 1 Schauber corn cutter, 1 drill, plows, harrows, rake and lot of farming implements too numerous to mention, 1 pair good mules, 1 odd mule, 15 head of Horses, of all kinds, some are extra good, others are no good.

Will guarantee every animal sold. 50 shoats and pigs, 2 Brood sows, 6 extra good Holstein Heifers with first calf by side.

Sale rain or shine,

One Ford Car, will make good truck.

Lot of Harness, Carriages, in fact, will sell, for you anything you bring on commission.

TERMS CASH. S. C. CALDWELL.

Special Models

in Suits and Overcoats for Young Men. Sizes 34 to 40 chest.

Suits, $15 to $60

Slant Pockets
Slash Pockets
Flap Pockets
Skirt Models

Overcoats, $15 to $75

Box Coats
Form Fitters
Skirt Models
D. B. Ulsters
Semi-Ulsters

The Latest Colors, the Latest Cloths, the Best Makes and all at Moderate Prices.

Everything to wear for Men and Boys.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

Every man who does not

Save

is in danger of depending on charity

In Old Age

If you would avoid the possibility, start an accouet with us to day. You cannot tell when your

Earning Power Will Stop

and the reserve fund of the Savings account stands between you and charity.

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

BERG & BANKS

Wholesale

Butchers and Live Stock

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We Specialize in

FAT COWS AND CALVES

Highest CASH Prices Paid

Telephone and Mail Orders promptly attended to

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Poultry

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON MONDAY
THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 9.30 o'clock A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.,

ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the brick dwelling house, known as No. 826 West Second street, thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—BEGINNING on the southerly side of Second street at the distance of eighty-two feet nine and one half inches easterly from the easterly side of Adams street, thence southerly parallel with Adams street one hundred and thirteen feet ten inches to the northerly side of Pleasant street at thirty feet wide thence along said side of Pleasant street easterly sixteen feet two and three-eighths inches to a stake; thence northerly parallel with Adams street, one hundred and thirteen feet ten inches to the southerly side of Second street aforesaid and thence thereby westerly sixteen feet and two and three-eighths inches to the place of BEGINNING.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Emil Durr and Sarah J. Durr his wife mortgagors and tts., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Als. Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON MONDAY
THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 9.30 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.,

ALL those certain lots pieces or parcels of land, situate in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, known on the plan of Brack Ex as lots No. 53 and 54 in section "K" as the said plan is of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds at Wilmington, in and for New Castle County aforesaid, in Deed Record M. Volume 24, page 601, and which are herein more particularly bounded and described as one lot as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point where the center line of Marion Avenue, at fifty feet wide, intersects the center line of Clifton Avenue, at fifty feet wide, as marked out on said plan, thence easterly along the said center line of Marion Avenue, one hundred and forty five feet to a point midway between Clifton Avenue and Exmoore Avenue; thence southerly, parallel with Clifton Avenue, sixty-five feet to a point; thence westerly parallel with Marion Avenue, one hundred and forty-five feet to a point in the said center line of Clifton Avenue; and thence thereby northerly sixty-five feet to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Lombardo and Lena Lombardo, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 19, 1918.

For Sale

Good Horse, Carriage and harness.
Apply to
L. R. CRAIG
High St., Odessa, Del.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises known as the Washington House, situated on the south side of Main Street, in the town of Newark. New Castle County, State of Delaware.

ON FRIDAY,
THE 1ST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:

ALL those five certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected situate in the town of Newark, New Castle County and State of Delaware more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Nos. 1 and 3. All those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land with the hotel known as the Washington House and other buildings therein erected, situate in the south side of Main street, and the north side of Delaware Avenue in the town of Newark, New Castle County and State of Delaware more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: No. 1. Beginning at an iron pin in the south side of Main street, a corner for other lands of the said James A. Wilson, said iron pin, being situated east of and two hundred and seventy feet and six-tenths of a foot distant from the centre of Academy street, thence by said Wilson's other lands south one degree east three hundred and twenty-five feet and six-tenths of a foot to an iron pin, thence by lands, recently purchased from the Trustees of the Academy of Newark south eighty-nine degrees west one hundred and fifty-four feet and nine-tenths of a foot to an iron pin in line of lands of the said Trustees of the Academy of Newark; thence by said last mentioned lands north, ten degrees east, three hundred and twenty-nine feet and eight tenths of a foot to another iron pin in the south side of Main street, aforesaid, thence thereby north eighty-nine degrees east, one hundred and one feet and six-tenths of a foot to the place of Beginning. Containing three roods and thirty-three square perches of land more or less No. 2 beginning at an iron pipe in the centre of Delaware Avenue, said iron pipe being a corner for this and land or lands now or late of James A. Wilson, thence by and with the centre of Delaware Avenue north eighty-nine and three-quarter degrees west, one hundred and seventy-six feet and four-tenths of a foot to another iron pipe a corner for lands now or late of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark; thence by and with the said lands now or late of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark north six and three-quarter degrees east, one hundred and thirty-nine feet and two-tenths of a foot to an iron pipe a corner for other lands of George H. Johnson herein described as No. 1 thence thereby north eighty-eight and one-quarter degrees east one hundred and fifty-four feet and two-tenths of a foot to an iron pipe, a corner for said lands now or late of James A. Wilson, thence thereby south one-half degree east one hundred and thirty-six feet and one-tenth of a foot to the first mentioned iron pipe and place of Beginning. Containing within said bounds two roods and three and thirty-six one hundredths square perches of land, be the same more or less. No. 3. Situate on the south side of Delaware Avenue, in the town of Newark aforesaid with the frame dwelling house thereon erected. Beginning at a stone in the south side of said Delaware Avenue said stone being southeast of and three hundred and thirty-two feet and six inches distant from a stone in the east side of the road leading from the town of Newark, to Elkton a corner for lands of Robert Gregg, thence by the south side of Delaware Avenue aforesaid south sixty-three and three-quarter degrees east forty-five feet to a stone, a corner for lands of Newton Brison, formerly of George G. Evans, thence by said Brisons lands south twenty-six degrees west one hundred and fifty-one feet and four inches to a stone in line of lands of Kate L., wife of Rev. Joseph S. Malone; thence by her lands north sixty-five degrees west forty-five feet to a stone another corner for lands of the said Robert Gregg, thence by said Greggs land, north twenty-six degrees east one hundred and fifty-two feet and four inches to the first mentioned stone or place of Beginning. Containing twenty-five and one-tenth square perches of land more or less. No. 4 situate in the south side of Delaware Avenue, in the town of Newark, aforesaid, with the frame dwelling house thereon erected. Beginning at a stone in the south side of Delaware Avenue aforesaid, being one hundred and thirty-two feet and six inches east of and distant from a stone on the east side of the Elkton road, the last mentioned stone being a corner for lands of Wilmer Worrall, thence by the south side of said Delaware Avenue south sixty-three and three-fourths degrees east fifty feet to a stone a corner for lands of John O'Donnell, Jr., thence by the west side of lands of the said John O'Donnell, Jr., south twenty-six degrees west one hundred and fifty-five feet and six inches to a stone in line of lands of Kate L. Malone (wife of Joseph S. Malone); thence by the north side of lands of the said Kate L. Malone, north sixty-five degrees west, fifty feet to a stone a corner for lands of the Rev. A. A. Benton, thence by the east side of lands of the said Rev. A. A. Benton, north twenty-six degrees east, one hundred and fifty-six feet and six inches to the first mentioned stone or place of Beginning. Containing twenty-eight and sixty-five one hundredths square perches of land. The said Victor G. Willis, being entitled to the undivided one-fourth thereof under the will of his father, Joseph T. Willis, No. 5 situate in the north side of Amstel Avenue at the distance of two hundred feet westwardly from the west side of Latta Avenue, containing in front or breadth on said Amstel Avenue fifty feet and extending in length or depth of that width, between parallel lines at right angles to the said Amstel Avenue on the east line thereof, about one hundred and eighty-one feet and on the west line thereof about one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the rear line of lots fronting on Delaware Avenue and known and designated as lot Number 17 on plan of lots or property of said grantors.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Victor G. Willis and Mary J. Willis, his wife, Mortgagors, and t. t. s. and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 17th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTURE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware

ON SATURDAY
THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estata viz.:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the buildings thereon erected situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid and bounded and described as follows to wit. BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Market street with the easterly side of Twenty fourth street thence easterly along the said side of Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence northerly parallel with Twenty-fourth street one hundred and sixty feet to a corner thence westerly parallel with Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said side of Twenty-fourth street and thence southerly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of BEGINNING, be the contents thereof what they may. Provided always nevertheless and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto that no building shall be erected upon said piece or parcel of land at a less distance than twenty feet from the northerly side of Market street or at a less distance than ten feet from the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street the said space to be kept as open ornamental space for the free passage of air and light for ever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Harry P. Potter and Lizzie J. Potter his wife, Mortgagors and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 9th 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:

THAT certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Market street with the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street thence easterly along the said side of Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence northerly, parallel with Twenty-fourth street one hundred and sixty feet to a corner thence westerly parallel with Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said side of Twenty-fourth street and thence thereby southerly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may, provided always nevertheless and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto that no building shall be erected upon said piece or parcel of land at a less distance than twenty feet from the northerly side of Market street or at a less distance than ten feet from the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street the said space to be kept an open ornamental space for the free passage of air and light forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of "Potter The Florist, Incorporated" a corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 4th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

All the estate, right, title and interest of the said party of the first part in and to the following described Real Estate, viz.:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with a two story brick house thereon erected, known as No. 1003 Poplar street, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Poplar street at the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the south said point being sixteen feet northerly from the northerly side of Tenth street, from thence westerly parallel with Tenth street, passing through the middle of said party wall sixty-eight feet to the easterly side of a four foot wide alley extending from Tenth to Eleventh streets; thence northerly along said side of said four foot wide alley parallel with Poplar street fifteen feet to a corner stake; thence easterly parallel with Tenth street sixty-eight feet passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the one on the lot adjoining on the north, to the aforesaid side of Poplar street, thence by said side of Poplar street southerly fifteen feet to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Elizabeth E. Sennett, formerly Elizabeth E. Scott, Mortgagor and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 9th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estato viz:

ALL that certain lot or parcel of land with the brick dwelling thereon erected, known as No. 1712 West Second street, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Second street at the distance of one hundred and seventy two feet six inches easterly from the easterly side of Scott street, thence southerly parallel with Scott street, and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between this house and the house adjoining on the west, one hundred and thirteen feet, eight inches to the northerly side of an alley, four feet wide leading into DuPont street, thence thereby easterly twelve feet, six inches to a corner, thence northerly and parallel with Scott street, and passing through the middle of the division wall between this house and the house adjoining on the east one hundred and thirteen feet eight inches to the said southerly side of Second street, and thence thereby westerly, twelve feet six inches to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may with the free use and privilege of said four feet wide alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Alice V. Harmon, widow of Isaiah Harmon deceased, mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 17, 1918.

The Transcript $1

Democratic Ticket

For United States Senator:
WILLARD SAULSBURY.

For Representative in Congress:
ALBERT F. POLK.

For State Treasurer:
FRANCIS M. SOPER.

For Auditor of Accounts:
JOSEPH HERMON ANDERSON.

For Register of Wills:
DENNIS M. BUCKLEY.

For Recorder of Deeds:
J. FRANK McCOY.

For Sheriff:
T. ROSEBY McMULLEN.

For Coroner:
THOMAS H. HEWITT.

For Senator in the General Assembly, District Number One.
JOHN T. LAYFIELD.

For Representative in the General Assembly, District Number Three.
P. HENRY KEAVENY.

For Levy Court Commissioner, District Number Two.
GEORGE C. MORTON.

For District Assessor:
Wilmington Hundred:
Third Representative District:
DANIEL FARRA.

The above is a list of candidates to be voted for in the Third Representative District.

NOMINATIONS.

For Senator in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 3, Willard S. Hanby.
Dist. No. 5, W. Truxton Boyce.
Dist. No. 7, John Edward Latta.

Representatives in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 1, Andrew A. Mulrine.
Dist. No. 2, George H. Hogue.
Dist. No. 4, John E. McNabb.
Dist. No. 5, John J. Mulvena.
Dist. No. 6, Frank J. Merion.
Dist. No. 7, John T. Pierce.
Dist. No. 8, Abraham F. Armor.
Dist. No. 9, George W. Griffin.
Dist. No. 10, Joseph Quigley.
Dist. No. 11, J. Leslie Ford.
Dist. No. 12, Griffith Ellison.
Dist. No. 13, Charles T. Deakyne.
Dist. No. 14, Walter E. Hart.
Dist. No. 15, Jefferson A. Staats.

For Levy Court Commissioners:

Dist. No. 4, Harley J. Strahorn.
Dist. No. 6, George Schrader.

District Assessors.

Wilmington Hundred:

1st Rep. Dist., William F. Hayes.
2d Rep. Dist., Frank R. Heaton.
4th Rep. Dist., Michael J. Carney.
5th Rep. Dist., Arthur Maguire.

Brandywine Hd., Elliott Sharpley.
Christiana Hd., Albert H. Lewis.
Mill Creek Hd., James H. Walker.
White Clay Creek Hd., George F. Ferguson.
New Castle Hd., Harry Rothrock.
Pencader Hd., Walter Bolton.
Red Lion Hd., Frank K. Irons.
St. Georges Hd., Edwin Zacheis.
Appoquinimink Hd., Walter Lee.
Blackbird Hd., Charles F. George.

Inspectors of Election:

Brandywine Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Joseph L. Hanby.
2d Election Dist., William C. Talley.
3d Election Dist., Fletcher C. Jones.
4th Election Dist., Harry Davis.

Christiana Hundred:

1st Election Dist., John Hanna, Jr.
2d Election Dist., Eugene W. Crossan.
3d Election Dist., John Haley.
4th Election Dist., William M. Chandler.
5th Election Dist., Timothy A. Toomey
6th Election Dist., J. Elmer Sloan.
7th Election Dist., John W. Reynolds.

Mill Creek Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Swithin C. Springer.
2d Election Dist., Bayard Jordan.
3d Election Dist., Samuel M. Pierson.

White Clay Creek Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Joseph Walker.
2d Election Dist., W. Clarence Jester.
3d Election Dist., G. Paul Murray.

New Castle Hundred:

1st Election Dist., John H. Fay.
2d Election Dist., Frank Sheridan.
3d Election Dist., Frank Alfree.
4th Election Dist., Albert Boyce.
5th Election Dist., John T. Hayes.

Pencader Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Thomas A. Brown.
2d Election Dist., Herman Bendler.

Red Lion Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Harry C. Webb.
2d Election Dist., Fredus P. Van Hickle.

St. Georges Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Henry W. Kronemeier.
2d Election Dist., J. Albert Humpel.
3d Election Dist., David H. Rees.
4th Election Dist., Michael Keegan, Jr.

Appoquinimink Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Myers B. Donovan.
2d Election Dist., George H. Ginn.

Blackbird Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Howard Deakyne.
2d Election Dist., Ridgely Nickerson.

Republican Ticket

For United States Senator:
LEWIS HEISLER BALL.

For Representative in Congress:
CALEB R. LAYTON.

For State Treasurer:
GEORGE M. FISHER.

For Auditor of Accounts:
DANIEL THOMPSON.

For Register of Wills:
ISAAC R. BROWN.

For Recorder of Deeds:
FURMAN G. COLE.

For Sheriff:
JOSHUA Z. CROSSLAND.

For Coroner:
ISAAC S. BULLOCK.

For Senator in the General Assembly, District Number One:
JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

For Representative in the General Assembly, District Number Three.
THEODORE W. FRANCIS.

For Levy Court Commissioner, District Number Two.
ALBERT STETSER.

For District Assessor:
Wilmington Hundred:
Third Representative District.
JOHN CATHCART.

The above is a list of candidates to be voted for in the Third Representative District.

NOMINATIONS.

For Senator in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 3, George W. Webster.
Dist. No. 5, John F. Richards.
Dist. No. 7, Walter S. Money.

Representatives in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 1, Jacob Scheifele.
Dist. No. 2, William Lyons, Junior.
Dist. No. 4, Albert Goodnow.
Dist. No. 5, Le Roy Kramer.
Dist. No. 6, William H. Danzenbaker.
Dist. No. 7, Willard S. Gregg.
Dist. No. 8, Aaron Francis Klair.
Dist. No. 9, William D. Dean.
Dist. No. 10, Charles W. Hill.
Dist. No. 11, William C. Brooks.
Dist. No. 12, Edward Lester, Junior.
Dist. No. 13, Alexander P. Corbit.
Dist. No. 14, Edward M. Boyd.
Dist. No. 15, Thomas J. Hodgson.

For Levy Court Commissioners:

Dist. No. 4, Benjamin L. Dickey.
Dist. No. 6, Boyd McCoy.

District Assessors:

Wilmington Hundred:

1st Rep. Dist., Albert A. Serson.
2nd Rep. Dist., Charles E. Anderson.
4th Rep. Dist., John C. Foote.
5th Rep. Dist., William R. Jones.

Brandywine Hd., Harry A. Sedgwick.
Christiana Hd., George R. Cheney.
Mill Creek Hd., John Montgomery McVaugh.
White Clay Creek Hd., Thomas A. Mullin.
New Castle Hd., Robert McFarlin.
Pencader Hd., Samuel E. Wright.
Red Lion Hd., Harry C. Nickle.
St. Georges Hd., Joseph C. Jolls.
Appoquinimink Hd., Lewis Fennimore.
Blackbird Hd., John D. Stellar.

Inspectors of Election:

Brandywine Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Arthur P. Hudson.
2d Election Dist., Harry G. Todd.
3d Election Dist., Harlan L. Cloud.
4th Election Dist., William Robinson

Christiana Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Edward C. Lucus.
2d Election Dist., Eugene C. Williams.
3d Election Dist., Robert J. McIlhinney
4th Election Dist., Robert H. Elliott.
5th Election Dist., Bernard J. Stahl.
6th Election Dist., Albert J. Blackwell.
7th Election Dist., Ross C. Touchton.

Mill Creek Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Eugene Woodward.
2d Election Dist., Samuel S. Dennison.
3d Election Dist., Herbert S. Eastburn.

White Clay Creek Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Adelbert Seydell.
2d Election Dist., Clarence D. Grant.
3d Election Dist., Harry E. Tumlin.

New Castle Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Rudolph A. Vallette.
2d Election Dist., Charles Whiteside.
3d Election Dist., Charles Appleby.
4th Election Dist., John Jester.
5th Election Dist., Clayton D. Appleby.

Pencader Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Harry L. McCormick
2d Election Dist., William H. Emmerson.

Red Lion Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Ray L. Cofer.
2d Election Dist., Horace E. Simmons.

St. Georges Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Lester M. Naylor.
2d Election Dist., Samuel C. Eaton.
3d Election Dist., Walter Beasten.
4th Election Dist., Charles S. Ellison, Junior.

Appoquinimink Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Levi W. Lattomus.
2d Election Dist., John H. Lynam.

Blackbird Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Harry Keiser.
2d Election Dist., John Walton.

Socialist Ticket

For United States Senator:
WILLIAM H. CONNER.

For Representative in Congress:
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

For State Treasurer:
CHARLES DAYTON.

For Auditor of Accounts:
JAMES D. THOMSON.

For Register of Wills:
JOHN A. GRIFFIN.

For Recorder of Deeds:
A. NORRIS DONOGHUE.

For Sheriff:
JAMES MacCULLOCH.

For Coroner:
ROBERT A. WALKER.

For Senator in the General Assembly, District Number One.
BENJAMIN COVERMAN.

For Representative in the General Assembly, District Number Three.
JOSEPH F. SCARBOROUGH.

For Levy Court Commissioner, District Number Two.
HARRY HOLGATE.

For District Assessor:
Wilmington Hundred:
Third Representative District:
JOHN E. DONOGHUE.

The above is a list of candidates to be voted for in the Third Representative District.

NOMINATIONS.

Representatives in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 1, Clarence A. Deakin.
Dist. No. 2, George W. Lowe.
Dist. No. 4, George Holgate.
Dist. No. 5, Edward Norton.

District Assessors.

Wilmington Hundred:

1st Rep. Dist., John A. Kessler.
2d Rep. Dist., Elmer E. Pride.
4th Rep. Dist., Jacob Betansky.
5th Rep. Dist., Max Rosenbaum.

ELECTION DAY

Tuesday, November 5th, 1918